THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 174

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLIC DIRECTORY.

The following DIRECTORY will be of valuable importance to our friends, especially those living in the country, in giving the names and location of all the leading Business Houses in the city. A weekly revision will be made, so as to conform to the changes which may be made, either in the name of a firm or by removal:

AUCTION.
Tuesday, Thurs., Sat.—Reed & Bro., 15½ Jeff.

ATTORNEYS.
Haynes, Stockton & Harr, 42 Madison.
Pike & Adams, 19 Jefferson.

BANKS.
Jackson Insurance Company, 10 Madison.
German National, 293 Main.

BOOK STORES.
Church & Co., 315 Main.
H. Wade & Co., 283 Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wm. Miller, 219 Main.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
A. Just, 245 Main street.

COAL DEALERS.
Bigley & Mellersh, 25 South Court.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Mboon & Co., 301 Main and 14 Monroe.
Holmes & Wharton, 36 Madison.
Moon & Geoghegan, 276 Front.
W. P. Wright, Forwarding, 3 Promenade.
W. E. Yeatman, Produce, 11 Monroe.
Jno. A. Denie, Grain and Produce, 41 S. Court.

DENTISTS.
S. Hinson, 233 Main street, Clay Building.

DRUGGISTS.
Mansfield & Higbee, 301 and 303 Main.

GROCERIES.
Galbreath, Stewart & Co., No. 115 Union.
Victor D. Fuchs, Fish Depot, 41 Jefferson st.
Lilly Bros., corner Union and Second.
Mercer, Ware & Talley, 191 Main.
Sutton, Berry & Mann, 280 Front.

HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC.
Orgill Bros. & Co., 312 Front.
J. C. Wetter & Co., 13 and 15 Monroe.
Mallows & Alexander, 272 Second.
F. V. Reinhardt & Co., 322 Front.

HATTERS AND HAT RENOVATORS.
J. T. Hardlan & Co., also shoes, 279 Main st.
M. Cohen, 281 Main.

HIDES AND LEATHER.
Geo. Philler & Co., Adams, near river.

INSURANCE.
People's Insurance Co.: W. B. Greenlaw, President; S. P. Read, Secretary, 15 Madison st.
H. A. Middleton & Co., Agency, 22 Madison.
Vredenburg & Sylvester, 22 Madison.
N. Western Mutual Life, J. S. Chapin, Agent, 84 Union.
St. Louis Mutual Life, McMahon & Otis, Agents, 41 Madison.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Jos. Bayley & Barnum & Co., cor. Court and Main.

LIQUOR DEALERS.
R. J. Semmes & Co., Importers, 254 Second.
Benham, Hendrix & Co., 10 Adams.

LUMBER DEALERS.
Cubbins, Gunn & Coover, Planing Mill, 167 Washington.
Russell, Grove & Co., Adams, east of Bayou.
W. T. Swanwick & Co., Adams, near river.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.
Lunn & Mallon, 204 Main.

QUEENSWARE AND CROCKERY.
Eastland, Lloyd & Gilbert, 321 Main.
Erich, C. N., 328 Main.

RESTAURANT.
Planters, Madam LaBeis, 22 Monroe.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
Hubbard & Correll, 381 Second.
Case, Jr., & Co., 68 N. 277 Main.

SYNAGOGUES.
Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., 306 Front.
Mayer, Marshuetz & Co., cor. Jefferson & 2nd.

UNDERTAKERS.
McCaffrey & Cornelius, 317 Second.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

	A. M. 5628.
1st Tisri, 30th September	1867.
1st Kheshan, 30th October	"
1st Kislev, 29th November	"
1st Tebet, 29th December	"
1st Shebat, 28th January	1868.
1st Adar, 27th February	"
1st Nisan, 28th March	"
1st Yiar, 26th April	"
1st Sivan, 26th May	"
1st Tammuz, 25th June	"
1st Ab, 24th July	"
1st Elul, 24th August	"
Ash Wednesday, 29th February	1868.
Maunday Thursday, 9th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April	"
Ascension, 21st May	"
Pentecost, 31st May	"

Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. H. Forster, 2d Front street, W. M.; John Hamblin, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second.—A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 293. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAWTHORN, No. 295. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Batts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 40 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—254 Front street. George Mellersh, 32d, W. M.; S. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; E. M. Levy, Sec'y.

E. AND S. M.

CAREA Council, No. 5. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Ill. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE, 204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. S. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASSIOPIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.·.H. 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Chrode, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Sec.·.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE

—OF—

M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

228 MAIN STREET.

CONSISTING OF

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Brocatelle Parlor Suits, of new styles and low prices.

Hair, Cloth and Reps Parlor and Library Suits, of new styles and low prices.

Royal Medallion, Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Two-plys, Hatch Wool and Hemp Carpets, all late styles and elegant designs, at greatly reduced prices.

Cocoa Manilla, Straw and other Matting, at reduced prices.

Mantle, Pier, Parlor and Chamber Looking Glasses, of splendid designs, at reduced prices.

Brocatelle, Damask, Silk and Worsted Reps, Lace Curtains, Shades and Window Hangings, of rich and elegant patterns, and at greatly reduced prices.

Spring, Hair, Cotton, Moss, Jenny Lind, Shuck, Excelsior and other Mattresses, at reduced prices.

Also, all other articles kept in first-class Furniture Store at low prices. feb8 1m

SADDLERY & HARNESS

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

aul4 MEMPHIS, TENN.

OWEN SMITH,

—DEALER IN—

UNDERTAKER,

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufacturers of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

No. 388 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby county.

To the heirs and creditors of John Stoval, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my settlement of the estate of John Stoval, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the March Term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.

L. B. STOVAL, Adm'r.

Filed February 3, 1868.
feb 3d6 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby county.

To the heirs and creditors of A. S. Keathley, deceased:

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed settlement of the estate of A. S. Keathley, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the April term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month, in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.

MARSHALL KEATHLEY, Adm'r.

February 17, 1868.
JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
By EDWARD CALL, D. C. feb19 lawtf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

WM. D. & ALBERT M. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Office with Stephens & Smith, 22 Madison street. feb16 1m

JOHN HALLUM, J. R. CHALMERS, T. B. TURLEY
HALLUM, CHALMERS & TURLEY,
Attorneys at Law,
MADAM VINCENT'S BUILDING, East Side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.
feb11 6m

Diseases of the Eye.

DR. KEYSER, late a pupil of Prof. V. Graefe, in Berlin, has established his office at 279½ Main street, opposite Court Square. He is prepared to treat all diseases, make all operations and physical examinations of the Eye. Respectfully refers to the medical profession in the city. Office hours 11 to 3 o'clock. feb8 1m

ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE IN BETHELL BLOCK, CORNER OF South Court and Main streets, Memphis, Tennessee. jan26 tf

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY BUILDING.
apd nov22 ly25 d&wly

R. A. SANFORD. SAM'L TOOLE. S. R. GAMMON.
SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 237 Main street, Memphis,
ja22 1m UP STAIRS.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK & WRIGHT. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov13 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS.
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 315, Main street. dec8 tf

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No 17 Third Story, Tittle Block. nov9

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHES, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & ADAMS, Little Rock, Ark. 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 tf

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his time and attention to Designing and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Stillman Block, Exempt and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. H. MCCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

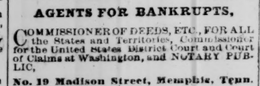
JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
16 Madison Street—Room 13.

PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.
Remodelling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov20 3m

HILL & WHEELER,
GENERAL
Commercial and Claim Agents,
AGENTS FOR BANKRUPTS.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC., FOR ALL the States and Territories, Commissioner for the United States District Court and Court of Claims at Washington, and NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Especial attention given in preparing and filing papers for discharge in Bankruptcy and claims against Bankrupts. All business entrusted to us will be executed with Dispatch and Economy to those applying. jal5 1m

UNDERTAKERS.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,
—AND—
FURNITURE DEALERS
—AND—
UNDERTAKERS



No. 87 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Old Stand of J. & M. Flaherty.
N. B.—Private Carriages and Furniture Cars for hire at all times. jan29

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.
McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No 300 Second Street,
Near Monroe.
Memphis, - - Tennessee,
METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. jal

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS
At the Old Stand,
NO. 320 MAIN STREET
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Trunks, Etc.,
AT HALF PRICE—DAMAGED BY THE late fire in the Woodruff Block.
C. N. CASE, Jr., & CO.,
177 Main street,
Sign of the Golden Stirrup,
Woodruff Block.
jan28 3m
F. J. SMITH.

SMITH & LEECH,
RECTIFIERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
342 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
To the trade only. Liberal inducements to cash purchasers. jal2 tf

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE
PARTAGAS AND REGALIA DEL REY
CIGARS
Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S
Smoker's Emporium.
GEORGE L. GRAYSER,
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS,
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

COTTON, AND ITS RISE.

The advance in the price of cotton, which we predicted four months ago, has come, and the flood-tide has risen even beyond our expectations; but unfortunately it benefits only a few of the planters, and our merchants only to a limited extent.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* thus discusses the causes of the rise, and the prospects for the future:

COTTON—WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The late extraordinary rise in the great Southern staple has been the cause of one of the marked sensations of the last three weeks. Next to the defeat of the Alabama menagerie Constitution, it has been the most striking and important event of that brief epoch. A rise of fifty odd dollars a bale in so short a period offered one of those rare opportunities to cotton men, who could "see it," to amass large fortunes. These opportunities are like angels' visits, "few and far between." We are glad to know that some of our merchants in this trade have struck the golden streak and run it out to their great profit. The majority, however, have only had to grit their teeth as they saw fortune flit before their eyes when they had not the daring to grasp it. Does any one comprehend the philosophy of this great and sudden rise? The last time (several weeks ago) that we talked with cotton men, we found the article had no friends, and there was but one note uttered—great supplies and low prices certain. And now, when we inquire of them what the late advance means, we are told that European stocks are light beyond precedent, and East India supplies have failed beyond expectation. The American estimates of production were nearly a half million too high, and the spinners abroad and at home became alarmed and rushed into the market to secure their working stocks. These are the views of St. Michael street buyers and Commerce street factors. We wonder if the causes do not lie deeper? We wonder if king cotton has not been basely slandered and betrayed by his subjects, and whether, after all, he has not kept one foot in his rightful seat of dominion, while all his worshippers believed him hopelessly dethroned. We wonder if the prodigious British stories we have been hearing about cotton cultured development in India are not the "web and woof" of prodigious canards—if the large dividends of British cotton-growing companies are not, at last, dividends of capital and not of profits—if it has not been discovered that the ruling of low prices pricks the bubble of East India cotton supremacy, and it has not been further discovered by spinner and consumer that the fabrics from the short staple of India are flimsy, and wear badly. And we wonder what means the report we hear from highly respectable English sources, that the British spinners are changing back their machinery for the use of the long staple, having before changed it for adaptation to the short. If the true theory of the rise is properly interpreted by the St. Michael street cotton men, it follows that the trade, the world over, has been short sighted and has based its calculations upon delusive and fanciful estimates and not upon known facts. But does not so great a rise show that there are other elements at work besides those developed in cotton table statistics? We cannot help thinking so, and if our surmises are correct, it is a great fact for that part of the region of "rebeldom" known as the cotton belt. It shows that the cotton sceptre has not departed from a country which nature had pronounced by the laws of soil and climate the finest cotton growing region on the earth. And that being demonstrated, it matters not whether the freedman works it or prefers to starve—worked it will be, as California was worked for its gold, as Australia is worked by tides of labor setting in from its remotest hives, even from the other side of the globe. As a distinguished gentleman lately observed, "if cotton is not king, recent English events prove that it is at least the Prince of Wales."

The present advance has come late for the planter's interests, but still it will leave, if judiciously managed, millions of dollars in the South, and we believe that in a few weeks money matters will be easier in this city, particularly than they have been for a long time. It has come in good time, however, to encourage the planters. What with the cotton tax, (now fifteen for the next crop), the disasters of the past season and the low prices, planters were almost paralyzed and in despair. They can lift up their heads now and work with a hopeful future. But let them not forget the lessons of the past and continue to sacrifice farming to planting. Selecting good and true hands, discarding the idle and the vicious, their true policy will be to pitch their crops first, with a view to certain abundance in their barns, corn-cribs and smoke-houses. After that, sell the surplus. What can be properly cultivated with their surplus force. Make plenty to eat, and if you make less cotton, be sure that it will bring the price of more, for, in spite of India, Egypt and Brazil, the great cotton markets of the world will hereafter be largely dependent upon Southern production.

Undoubtedly the great and sudden advance in the price of cotton has been in a large measure owing to the ascertainment of the fact that the crop of this country had been estimated at more than half a million bales too much.

But we do not doubt that its low price for three months and more was also in a great measure owing to the combinations of gamblers in stocks and cotton, who so operated as to bring down the price, in order to reap fortunes by the rise which they knew was certain. It is matter for congratulation that it did not rise soon enough for some of them, and that they were wrecked by its continued decline after their purchases.

Is it worth while for our planters to engage again in the extensive cultivation of this most hazardous of all crops, the price of which is always uncertain, affected by sinister agencies over which they have no control, and continually fluctuating, especially when they may again be compelled to sell at a price so low as to subject them all to loss, in order that purchasers may make fortunes almost without an effort? We greatly doubt it.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. (Rad.)

A Scornful Defiance to Rotten Radicalism.

We have received from one evidently deeply interested in the general welfare, the following:

WARREN, January 28.

Editor Commercial, Cincinnati:

Dear Sir: I, indirectly a subscriber of your daily paper for a number of years, have been compelled to become (taking it on account of its tone of Politics. Why I sent it to the Same as it was in time of the War will you please tell me? I am true blue, and while there is a drop of Blood in my veins I will not conside with the democratic Party (or rather "Rebs.") I Shal expect a reply in your paper. Very Respectfully,

J. W. G.

What this person means as "indirectly a subscriber" we can only conjecture. We suppose he has been in the habit of borrowing the *Commercial*, or stealing it from a direct subscriber. Of course we are duly impressed by the menacing intimation that he will not borrow or steal any more. We know such fellows too well, however, to suspect this one of any real purpose of carrying out such a threat.

His idea of journalism is, that when a caucus of Republican members of Congress has decided that a certain measure should go through that body, every head should be uncovered, and every knee should bend in lowly submission. And he is so stupid a person as to suppose that a feeble cry of "coensiden" with the Democratic rebel party is sufficient to terrify all who are not totally depraved into agreement with, and solemn submission to, the Congressional caucus.

Now, we hold the opinion that measures before Congress are unwise and dangerous, and we intend to say so; and no caucus decree shall intimidate or influence us in the least in the best expression we can give our honest convictions. We believe the bill to make Gen. Grant the absolute master of the Southern States, and independent of the President, is unconstitutional, and, aside from that, an indiscretion that ought to fill reasonable men with amazement; and as a measure affecting the next Presidential election, the most desperate folly that could be committed. It is a blunder, and it is a crime. We believe the bill to tinker the Supreme Court, and disqualify it except under newly-presented conditions, in anticipation of a decision that some of the acts of Congress are unconstitutional, is uncalled for, and full of evil promise. We object to a change in the form of our Government because Andrew Johnson is President. We object to a course of legislation that is at war with the historic experience of mankind in establishing free governments. And these very sentiments were applauded in the recent consultation of Republican leaders held at Columbus; and though three hundred of the most influential Republican politicians in the State were present, there was no voice raised in opposition to them. And if this "isn't" the same sort of Republicanism that was good stock during the war, perhaps some one who knows all about it will "pleas" tell us why not.

—The night telegraph operator at Elyria, Ohio, has been arrested on the charge of robbing mailbags left at the station there. It is said he has confessed the crime.

ARKANSAS.

—The Southern *Standard* says on the 15th: The Helena *Shield*, which has for some time past been "between hawk and buzzard," has at last gone over to the buzzards, "body, boots and breeches." Good-bye *Shield*. May the Angel of Mercy *shield* you from the destruction which you are inviting on yourself.

—A little girl was so badly burned at the plantation of Mr. Devasier, her clothes taking fire from a burning log near which she was standing, as to cause great fears that she could not survive. Before the flames could be extinguished her body and arms were crisped.

—The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 22d says: "The disreputable character of the Radical party of Arkansas, is fairly illustrated in the publication of a wilful forgery which purports to be a 'copy' from the journals of the Convention, intended to have political effect. For the publication of this fabricated 'copy' in the pamphlet containing the Constitution, the people are to pay. The forgery of the address of 'the twenty-two' at the last election, is a mild offence compared to this disreputable act. Can honest men support any such party?"

—The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 15th says this is reliable, as it comes from good authority: "Since the publication of the news furnished us by Dr. Reagles, post-surgeon of Fort Arbuckle, and since he left that place, there has been another raid into the Chickasaw country. We learn that some time last week a band of wild Indians went to the house of Overton Love, a Chickasaw, living on Red River, about twenty miles from Fort Arbuckle, and killed him and all his family."

—At a meeting of the Democratic Club at Fort Smith, on the 13th inst., Capt. Pratt, of Greenwood, being present, was called on, and, as the *Herald* expresses it, "made a speech replete with good humor and good hard sense," in the course of which "he opposed negro suffrage and negro supremacy, and remarked that he little dreamed when he was fighting for the Union cause, he was fighting to place negroes in power, and make them the masters for white men. He said the former Federal soldiers utterly repudiated anything like this, and when the time come, would be found acting with the white man's party. He also stated, that in traveling over some eight or nine counties, recently, he had seen but two men who indorsed the recent acts of Congress, and one of them was a man who had been on all sides, and who was now scorned by everybody, and the other was a man who held three offices under the present regime. Both of these delectable negro-worshippers reside in Scott county."

—The Little Rock *Gazette* gives the following interesting railroad news: We are gratified to learn from Maj. G. P. C. Rombaugh, of the engineering department of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, that the work thereon is progressing well. The grading of the road is completed for a point twelve miles west of Hopefield on the St. Francis. There are sufficient ties now out, about twenty-five thousand, with which to begin track laying, and an ample force employed to furnish others for the whole road as fast as they will be needed. The timbers for the trestle work and bridging at Crow creek and other smaller streams is being prepared to be set up. It is contemplated to begin track laying as soon as iron can be brought up the St. Francis, and the grading and track laying will be pushed forward together. The work on the eastern division has been pushed very slowly hitherto, but an additional force has been put on, and that portion of the road will be ready for the trains by the 1st of May next. We learn from other sources that on the 1st of May a daily line of communication will be established between our city and Memphis. A line of stages will connect the terminus of the road with Clarendon, whence the route will be by boat to Duvall's Bluff. It is expected that the time between the two points will not be greater than twenty hours, and most probably several hours less. It may be set down as certain now that the Memphis road has fallen into the hands of a capitalist—Mr. Willis Gaylord—who will build it.

—In a country where the natural desire of the people is to reach the highest point in art, it is very difficult for success to be obtained without most arduous labor. Public opinion is extremely exacting and not always just; but often unjust and cruel criticism has produced the most beneficial results; the greatest improvements have been made under continued discouragements, and in many successful efforts defeat seemed certain to all except those concerned. In no one branch of art has there been more trials and failures, and in no single instrument is there so many different parts to perfect in order to make the whole a success, as the pianoforte; this is always attended with great expense, requiring large capital and patient perseverance. Groveteen & Co., 499 Broadway, N. Y., commenced manufacturing pianos thirty-six years ago, and are one of the oldest houses in the country. They aim to make the best instrument, and sell it at the smallest profit. These pianos cannot be excelled. Their singing quality is pure, full, and easily retained through the most lengthy passages. For power they are unparalleled, and are celebrated for their great brilliancy, exquisite touch, and elegance of style and finish.

A Serious Falling Out.

Probably the last two persons in the world a man would expect to hear of as quarrelling are the Hon. Charles Sumner and a respectable colored man from Boston. If I were asked to name anywhere in this bleak world of ours "two souls with but a single thought," I should name in the first place the Hon. Charles, and in the second place the respectable colored gentleman from almost anywhere, but especially from Boston. But scripture and poetry warn us of the instability of human friendship, and though history gives us a few exceptions in favor of men lovely and pleasant in life, and not divided in death, I regret to say that Mr. Sumner and the respectable colored gentleman from Boston cannot be included among them. Till within a week they might; now they cannot. How it came that the umbilical cord which bound the Hon. Charles to the respectable colored gentleman from anywhere, but especially from Boston, was broken, never again to be united, is the object of this paragraph to relate: The office of chief journal clerk of the Senate was vacated a couple of weeks since, by a power which disregards the tenure of office act, and makes removals without "the advice and consent of the Senate." It has long been one of the written laws of that great body to allow Senators, in regular rotation, the privilege of naming candidates for clerical vacancies under the Secretary. This time it was Mr. Sumner's turn to name. Individual A. who should fill up the gap which death had created. There was joy among the respectable colored gentlemen of Boston—diffused among several for a while, but finally concentrating into intense and ecstatic rapture upon one, who was assured by Mr. Sumner that he should be chief journal clerk of the Senate.

News of the intended selection reached the capital very soon. Senators remonstrated with the Honorable Charles, whose respectable colored gentleman was, to their eyes, nothing but—a nigger. And a nigger must not be chief journal clerk of the Senate! The backbone of the Honorable Charles stood stiffly up for the respectable colored gentleman awhile, and the respectable colored gentleman came all the way from Boston to Washington in full expectation of being installed in the promised office. Senatorial remonstrances increased in vehemence and multiplied in number, until it was solemnly asseverated that no "nigger" should be clerk of the Senate, and Forney, with all his "fierce opposition" to the colored loyalists, had to yield to a request under no circumstances to appoint Mr. Sumner's respectable colored gentleman from Boston to the vacant clerkship. Here was a dilemma. The respectable colored gentleman from Boston was here, with Sumner's written promise in his pocket, and yet he couldn't get the place because he was a "nigger."

Mr. Sumner finally yielded to the pressure, and named a white man for the place. The respectable colored gentleman went home to Boston, perhaps a wiser, certainly not a happier man, swearing vengeance against the Hon. Charles for not making more of a fight in his behalf, and more than doubting the sincerity of that great man's attachment to him personally, and to his race collectively. Henceforth no more forever will that respectable colored gentleman from Boston sound the praises of Sumner as the champion of civil rights. Gone is his admiration for the Hon. Charles, whose sempiternal orations on universal brotherhood will fall upon his chagrined and disappointed ear as tinkling cymbals, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing; or, as the respectable colored gentleman from Boston, who wears spectacles and hath a classic air, (for I saw him with mine own eyes,) will doubtless put it, *vox et preterea nihil.* Oh, Charles, who'd have thought it?

MACK.

ALABAMA.

The Radical correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes to that paper respecting the Constitution with which Congress is now in *travail:* "The intensely Radical Constitution framed for this State, by a Convention governed by zealots, has been decisively defeated at the ballot-box. You will hear a hue and cry about fraud and intimidation, but I believe the election to have been as free from the former as any ever held in Ohio. The Constitution broke down with its own weight. The Union counties in North Alabama have pronounced against it with emphasis. No intelligent white man could support it."

The Tuscumbia *Times* takes ground that like the Hibernian, "it is convalescent," if Congress *should* force Alabama into the so-called Union, even against the will of the people, through non-expression, in compliance with its own law. The thing will then be consummated, and Congress have double-damned itself by stultifying its own act.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: "It is well known that Albert Griffin, of Mobile, and Norris and Keffer left this city yesterday morning for Washington. Their object is to get Congress to legalize their "constitution" in spite of its overwhelming defeat. Old "Granny" Peck is now in the city and has been trying to conclude that the law only required a majority of votes to carry the Constitution. It is rumored that he has so far satisfied his conscience (?) as to give out that he will issue certificates of election to Buckley and other carpet baggers as Congressmen; and to Ely, Barber and other incendiaries as county officers."

Railroad Charges and the Commerce of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 24, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Some year or more ago, a writer in the *Commercial*, under the signature of "Merchant," said "New York sends to St. Louis for her flour, and carries it 1200 miles, all rail, for $1 25 per barrel;—the same price the Memphis and Charleston Railroad charges to Tuscumbia, distant only 145 miles. The Yankees charge ten cents per barrel from New York to Boston; while the railroad charges $1 from Memphis to Corinth, a less distance." He continues: "There are two parties [and] to the transportation of merchandise—the carriers and the consumers—the railroad on the one side and the planters and merchants on the other. But the railroads fix the price, and our roads charge war prices in peace times. It is a fact that planters bring their cotton to Memphis, with their teams, for fifty miles along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, because cheaper than to send it by rail." I apprehend, Messrs. Editors, that what "Merchant" said a year or two ago, is true now, to a great extent. *New York has been built up by her railroads and canals; but she has been wise enough to see that the charges on these shall not drive commerce from her.* The complaint made by "Merchant" against one of our roads, may be made, with equal justice, against all others; and it may be well for their Presidents to inquire if, in their laudable and energetic efforts to make their roads prosperous, they may not be entailing upon the city which so liberally aided all, and for whose prosperity they were projected and built, a misfortune ultimately far greater than any present good to the roads from remunerating tariffs. *Low charges will bring the produce of the country to Memphis; and, when once accumulated here, buyers will seek it. Low freights unite producer and people. High freights drive both away to other markets.*

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SPRING SESSION, 1868,
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MRS. WOLCOTT'S CERTIFICATE.
QUINCY, Ill., November 5, 1866.

MRS. JACKSON. *Dear Madam*—It is with pleasure that I certify to you, that seeing one of your circulars, which contained certificates and indorsements from the best physicians and the highest medical authorities of the United States, certifying that your oils for the complexion and teeth were purely the oils, extracts and essences of flowers, and they warrant it when used according to directions to cure the worst and most difficult cases of nursing, sore mouth, canker of the stomach, bowels and dyspepsia. For scrofulous disorders, when used both internally and externally, it has no equal. Dear Madam, seeing this, and my little daughter, aged fifteen months, having the whooping cough for several months, accompanied with what the doctors call white canker, her mouth and throat being terribly ulcerated, and I having tried everything for its relief I could hear of, all to no purpose, I bought one bottle of your oil for the complexion, called "Queen Bess." I went according to the directions, filled one bottle, went according to directions, and am truly thankful to say I have found a permanent cure. Hoping you will publish this, that other poor sufferers may be benefitted by it, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. WM. B. COLLINS.

AGENTS WANTED.—Male or Female, in every town and county in the United States, to introduce this celebrated preparation. Agents are now making from $150 to $200 per month, clear of expenses. Applications for agencies can be made for the present to Mrs. Jackson, at the Wattemore House, Adams street, between Third and Fourth, Memphis; or to the manufacturing depot, No. 113 Sixth street St. Louis, Mo., either in person or by letter.
no27 tf

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NOTICE.
ON and after 15th inst., Mr. C. T. GEOGHEGHAN becomes a full and equal partner with me in the Cotton Factorage, Produce and Commission Business, as per card below.
B. A. MOON.
Memphis, February 22, 1868. feb22 1w

B. A. MOON. C. T. GEOGHEGAN.
MOON & GEOCHEGAN,
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Liberal cash advances on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. Plantation supplies of all descriptions at lowest prices. Commission for selling Cotton as heretofore, $1 per bale. feb22

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TAKE pleasure to announce to their numerous friends and patrons, that they again have opened at **42 North Court Street,** with a large stock of **Flowers, Shrubbery, Bulbs, Seeds,** well adapted to this climate, and raised in their garden, which is near the city on the State Line road.
All who wish to decorate their Windows, Gardens and Lawns with Nature's beauties, are invited to call and examine their stock, which is equal to any in this country, and will be sold at very low figures.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no sacring of officers by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former Unions of all conservative parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lessy, Josse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Watson.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

For President of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

[Subject only to the decision of the National Democratic Conservative Convention.]

COUNTY CONSERVATIVE TICKET

FOR SHERIFF,
P. M. WINTERS.
FOR REGISTER,
W. L. STEWART.
FOR TRUSTEE,
A. WOODWARD.
FOR TAX COLLECTOR.
GEORGE R. POWELL.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
MARTIN KELLY.
FOR CLERK COMMON LAW COURT,
F. L. WARNER.
FOR CLERK CRIMINAL COURT,
JAMES M. SCHOOLES.
FOR MARSHAL MUNICIPAL COURT,
D. R. GRACE.
FOR CLERK MUNICIPAL COURT,
M. B. TREZEVANT.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We do not agree with those who think that the tone of the President's late message to the Senate, protesting against their censure, is too mild, or composed of "palaver and soft words." On the contrary, when he occupied ground so impregnable, and it was so easy to cover his enemies with confusion, it was, we think, eminently proper that he should not forget, nor let the Senate forget, that he was the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, panoplied with the prerogatives of his high office, and too well assured of the justice of his cause, to indulge in any display of anger or words of defiance.

To us his message seems to be just what it should have been, eminently dignified, quiet, calm, logical and conclusive. When the daggers of CÆSAR'S assassins hacked each other in his bosom, he spoke but three words, folded his robes around him, and fell at the feet of the statue of POMPEY, to die. The President meets the threat of impeachment, and faces his enemies with all the dignity of CÆSAR, and has proven himself worthy to be perhaps the last President of the Republic under its old Constitution.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

Forced to the wall, the President a few days since determined to make one struggle to save himself from a fate like that of CHARLES I and LOUIS XVI, and to vindicate his right to retain at least a remnant of the powers with which the Constitution invests the Chief Magistrate of the Union, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, the successor of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and ANDREW JACKSON.

After STANTON had, by the action of an intemperate Senate and the connivance of General GRANT, been reinstated in the War Office, the President waited patiently to see whether the shameless Minister would resign, or would persist in holding the office, without authority to issue any order whatever in the name of the President, and ignored by the Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Cabinet. Ascertaining, at length, his determination not to resign, the President determined, with his usual sagacity, to take a step which would put the matter in train to be determined by the Supreme Court; and to which Congress could not justly object. He therefore notified STANTON that he was removed from office, and appointed to be Secretary of War *ad interim* Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, all his life a soldier of the Regular Army, who was Quartermaster General of the army of General WOOL in Mexico, and during the late war Adjutant General of the Army, a man of unwavering firmness and resolution, and one upon whose fidelity to his obligations as a soldier he could depend.

Gen. THOMAS demanded possession of the office. The Supreme Court of the United States was in session at Washington, not a man on the Bench of that Court being of Southern birth. It was easy to have the action of that Court upon the question of title to the office between STANTON and Gen. THOMAS, in an ordinary civil action, in which the Court would have legitimately before it for decision the validity of the tenure of office act, and of the powers exercised by the President. There was no other way in which the questions could have been raised; and the President deserved the thanks of the country for taking a step which led to its peaceful submission to the judgment of the Supreme Tribunal of Civil Justice.

But it has now become a crime to seek to have controversies settled by that Court,—a crime, and a contempt of Congress. Mr. STANTON applied to Chief Justice CARTIER, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a tribunal subordinate to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a warrant of arrest against Gen. THOMAS, as for a misdemeanor. He was arrested, and gave bail for his appearance, persists in claiming the right to act as Secretary of War, and has applied or will apply for a writ of *quo warranto*, by which STANTON will be called on to show by what warrant and right he claims to exercise the functions of Secretary of War.

Meanwhile, the President has been impeached "of high crimes and misdemeanors;" this movement being provoked by the appointment of Gen. THOMAS. The long delayed blow is thus struck at last, and Radicalism has thus passed the Rubicon. To recede was, for the Jacobin leaders, an impossibility. To have paused at any Constitutional obstacle or have been checked by any considerations of honesty or honour, would have been ruin for the Devil's party of the Republic.

For it would have been to acknowledge a defeat, and that would have been to lose all the fruits of the crimes already committed. It is one of the laws of God's retribution, that one crime always creates the necessity for more; and this is true of parties as well as of men, that is said by one who is much more than a writer of novels, OUIDA, in 'Strathmore,'—"Others do not know, we do not know ourselves, all that lies latent in us, until the seeds of good or evil that are bidden and unknown, germinate to deed and blossom into action, and make us reap for weal or woe the harvest we have sown."

"This is the greatest evil which lies in evil," the same writer says, "that the ashes of past guilt are too often the larvæ of fresh guilt, and one crime begets a brood, which, brought to birth, will strangle the life in which they were conceived."

By virtue of this inexorable law, Jacobinism has been forced onward, with ever accelerating velocity, in its career of crime, each successive act of violent usurpation making a long sequence of others inevitable, each of these darker and worse than its immediate predecessor. Every act is a stab at the bosom of the Constitution, impious beyond the ordinary measure of guilt of traitors. Each tramples on some sacred guarantee of National freedom or personal right, and violates some precedent of the older and better days of the Republic. Constitutional liberty is smitten to the death, through the body of the President, its Defender, who interposes himself between it and its assassins.

"Civil liberty," Mr. WEBSTER once said, "consists in the establishment of those great and inherent principles of Government and human regulation, which have prevailed in England from the time of SOMERS and HOLT." The appointed work of Jacobinism is to destroy these principles. The Constitution declares one purpose of its making to be "to establish justice." Jacobinism toils unceasingly to establish injustice.

"The maintainance of the judicial power," Mr. WEBSTER said, "is essential and indispensable to the very being of this Government. The Constitution without it would be no Constitution; the Government, no Government. . . . . The judicial power is the protecting power of the whole Government. Its position is upon the outer wall. From the very nature of things and the frame of the Constitution, it forms the point at which the different systems of government meet in collision, where collision unhappily exists. By the absolute necessity of the case, the members of the Supreme Court become judges of the extent of Constitutional powers. They are, if I may so call them, the great arbitrators between contending sovereignties."

And at another time he said:

"No higher tribunal exists than the Supreme Court of the United States, distinguished alike for the wisdom of its decisions and the eminent qualities of the Judges who compose it, both in their private and public capacities. It is the expounder of fundamental principles of government; it is the appointed umpire on questions of the profoundest interest and most enduring consequences between conflicting sovereignties. The American people, if they are wise, will ever cherish it as their most valuable possession, *since its duration will be coexistent with the Constitution, of which it is the sole interpreter.*"

But it has to-day become an impeachable offence in the President of the United States, to take steps to bring the question of his right to remove an officer, and of the Constitutionality of a law limiting his powers, before the Supreme Court; and Congress asserts the right to forbid the consideration by any Court of the United States of the constitutionality of any enactment which it may choose to particularize.

The next step is to pass the bill which has for some days been before the Senate Judiciary Committee, relating to the procedure in cases of impeachment, section 6 of which provides that the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, may make an order suspending any person impeached from executing the duties of his office pending such impeachment; that "such order of suspension shall, in and of itself operate an inability in such officer to discharge the powers and duties of his office;" that from and after the making of such order of suspension, the suspended officer "shall cease and wholly abstain from the exercise of any and all of the powers, functions and duties of his office;" and that "no officer or person, in the Civil, Military or Naval service of the United States, or of any State, or any other person whatever, shall recognize, obey, perform, execute or respect any official act, order, direction or command of such person so suspended." The bill provides that "every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a high crime," and also of contempt of the Court of Impeachment; and that "every officer in the Civil, Military and Naval service of the United States shall, while under arrest or imprisonment, upon any such proceeding for contempt, be deemed and held to be under a disability to perform or discharge any of the functions or duties, or exercise any of the powers of his office."

The President has been guilty of no "high crime or misdemeanor," for which he can be lawfully impeached. To make it ground of impeachment, that he appointed Gen. THOMAS to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, in order that a civil suit might be instituted to test the legal and constitutional questions involved, is so baldly and palpably ridiculous that it cannot but excite the indignation and stir the contempt of mankind. No Legislature, be it ever so omnipotent, can make a crime out of an innocent act.

There is no intention of giving the President a fair trial on any charge that will hold water. There is no such charge possible. He is in the way of the Revolutionists, and is to be removed by the farce and mockery of a trial, before a Court organized to convict. He cannot be hung or beheaded; but he *can* be deprived of office, and made incapable to hold it for the future. It is a bold game that the conspirators are playing, and the ground is hollow under their feet. Drunk with passion, they are heedless of consequences, and bent on imitating, as far as they can, the English Parliament and French National Assembly, in establishing a Court like those which tried two Kings for treason against the nation, by establishing one to try the President for vainly endeavouring to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. To this we said to the President's friends, two years ago, it would come; and we can now foresee the end. The President will be convicted. The Supreme Court will be muzzled, and the National Convention will govern by a Committee of Public Safety. The remedy by the ballot box is altogether too slow, against the frenzied fanaticism of Revolution.

—A fire in St. Louis on the 23d, broke out in No. 117 Main street, between Chestnut and Pine, in the second story over Lillie's safe store. Loss on buildings, $8000; on goods and furniture, $75,000. The water did as much damage as fire. It is thought the loss was more than covered by insurance.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

FEBRUARY 21.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to regulate the test of petroleum and other illuminating oils. Referred.

A resolution to adjourn March 16th, until the 9th of November, was adopted and sent to the House.

Brownsville is fixed (for the present) as the place for holding the Supreme Court.

The House bill to define the power of the State Director in railroads, and giving the State an equal number of Directors with the companies, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Roads, passed.

A resolution calling on Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas for troops to put down the Ku-Klux. Mr. Speaker Senter said he was opposed to the resolution, as he was not ready to see Andrew Johnson take charge of Tennessee with the military. Let this call be made and the President will send troops here, and he will appoint such a man as Gen. Gordon Granger or Jim Steadman, and they would carry out his policy, and we would be left at his mercy, as they would be ordered to give countenance to his friends while we suffer by it. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House, Mr. Hamilton, of Shelby, presented a petition numerously signed by merchants, business men and property-holders of the city of Memphis, praying the abolition of tax on imports, practically amounting to a tax of 1¾ per centum, and asking that taxes for the purposes of the State shall be levied upon capital and property, rather than upon the business and enterprise of the State. On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the petition, together with the memorial from the Nashville Chamber of Commerce on the same subject, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

House bill to invite capital to, and encourage mining and manufacturing in this State, was taken up. Mr. Richards offered an amendment in lieu of the first section, which allowed a bonus of five per cent, providing that all machinery and property necessary and used for the purpose of mining or manufacturing in the State shall be exempt from taxation for twenty years, and that all articles manufactured shall be exempt from taxation for ten years; but the provisions of the bill to apply to private persons and corporations. The amendment was adopted in lieu, and referred to Committee on Finance.

The revenue bill was taken up. The first section was amended so as to fix the rate of taxation at forty cents on each $100 of taxable property, and poll tax at $1 25, and then adopted. The consideration of the second section (relating to insurance companies) was informally passed over. Pending the consideration of the third section the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 24.—In the Senate, a bill for the protection of mechanics was passed.

An act to incorporate the National Bank of Memphis was referred.

In the House, a bill to repeal an act to reduce the expenses of the military of the State, was read and referred.

A resolution was adopted that the Comptroller call on all officers having State revenue in their hands to pay up.

Mr. Bosson had the *distinguished honor* (in a horn) of offering a joint resolution expressing approval of the course of Congress in resisting the usurpations of the President. Adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue bill, and refused to reconsider the amendment of Mr. Ryder to section three. Mr. Ryder's motion to strike out of the bill so much as relates to gas-fitters, dentists, etc., was laid on the table. An amendment that the word "founders" shall not mean forges or manufactories of iron, was adopted.

Mr. Ryder moved to reconsider the vote striking out of the bill distillers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons and dentists.

A division of the question being demanded, the House refused to reconsider the vote striking out and exempting distillers, but agreed to a reconsideration as far as lawyers, physicians, surgeons and dentists are concerned.

Mr. Williams offered an amendment, making the tax on lawyers ten dollars, where the practice of such lawyers amount to one thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Ryder moved to strike out ten dollars and insert fifteen dollars. Carried.

The amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Physicians and surgeons were struck out, but "all physicians, surgeons and dentists" having a practice of $1100 per annum are taxed $30.

Mr. Waters offered an amendment imposing a tax upon all railroad companies failing to comply with their obligations to the State. Adopted.

Mr. Prosser offered an amendment imposing a tax of $500 on express companies doing business upon a route shorter than 100 miles, and a tax of $1000 upon such companies doing business on a route over 100 miles in length. Adopted.

Mr. Ryder offered an amendment making the tax on theatrical companies two per cent. on the gross receipts, payable monthly. Adopted.

Mr. Hamilton, of Shelby, moved to strike out $350 as the tax on pawnbrokers, and insert $500. Adopted.

Mr. Hamilton moved to strike out $200 as the tax on brewers, and insert $100. Adopted.

The previous question being demanded, section three of the bill passed third reading.

The House took up section four of the bill, which passed without amendment.

Sections five and six were also passed without amendment.

The residue of the bill was passed over informally, and, together with section two, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hamilton, of Shelby, moved to take up Senate bill No. 251, to regulate the mode of holding elections. The bill was taken up, passed first reading, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 51 amending the charter and granting incorporation to various railroad companies was amended, incorporating the Buffalo Turnpike Company, appropriating $15,000 to the Rogersville and Little Gap Turnpike Company, incorporating the Montgomery, Huntsville and Elk Gap Turnpike Company, amending the charter of the Rogersville and War Gap Turnpike Company, and transferring appropriations to certain railroad companies, and as amended passed the third reading.

TENNESSEE.

—The Shelbyville *Rescue* of the 21st inst. is informed by many citizens of Bedford county who have taken the trouble to examine, that nearly all the buds on the fruit trees have been destroyed by the severe weather of the present winter.

—A correspondent of the *Union and Dispatch*, writing from Thompson's station, February 24th, says a good crop of wheat is anticipated in that part of Maury. Fields in which two weeks ago there was scarcely any sign of wheat, have by the recent fair weather come out remarkably, and now promise a fine crop.

—The Fayetteville *News* of the 22d says that on the previous Monday night, while the postmaster was distributing the mail, and several citizens were in the office, two or three shots were fired from the outside through the doors and the balls lodging within, but doing no personal injury.

—A turkey-buzzard flying over a part of Washington county greatly alarmed the citizens thereof recently, who could not imagine what kind of monster it was. It had a bell round its neck.

—The *Press and Times* says: The mechanics' lien law passed the Senate yesterday, by a vote of fifteen to five, and is now a law. A proposition to reconsider was made, but is not likely to prevail.

—John Henry and Erwin Perkins, both colored, were sent to jail at Nashville in default of bail, charged with stealing hogs.

—A gentleman living in Gibson county states that the cattle disease, which a short time since so alarmed the stock raisers in West Tennessee, has almost entirely subsided.

—Peyton Parker, colored, was sent to the workhouse for ten days, for stealing lumber from the lumber yard of Mr. Wright.—*Press and Times.*

They will be stealing saw-mills next, or board piles.

—The Nashville *Gazette* says: In passing through South Nashville yesterday, we observed several persons engaged in ploughing, and getting their gardens in order. Throughout that portion of the city, a majority of the good people keep their own cows, make their own butter, and raise their own vegetables. Their industry and good taste is commendable.

—At Nashville, at the close of Miss St. Clair's lecture on "Matrimony," a sort of gift distribution that had been promised was deferred till the close of a second lecture, for which tickets could be procured by those in the house at half price. After the ladies and gentlemen retired, about a hundred persons remained, not relishing such a dodge, made the agent refund their money, very much to the disgust of Miss St. Clair.

—A negro was shot at Johnsonville, while attempting to escape during the search of his premises for stolen pork. The doctor who examined the wound said he was not so hurt but that he could undergo a preliminary trial which was had. He died the next day.

—Dr. J. A. Wm. Schmidt, a prominent and well known German citizen, died very suddenly at Nashville, Monday morning, of bleeding of the lungs.

—An attempt was made on Wednesday the 19th inst., to burn the house of R. M. Moore, Esq., of Somerville,

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., February 26.—The Convention to-day was engaged upon its third tax ordinance. So far as adopted, it provides for the levy of a special tax of fifty per cent. on the amount of State tax assessed upon the real and personal property in the State for 1867, to be added to the State tax assessment rolls for that year; also one-half of one per cent. upon the value of the stock now on hand in each dry goods, grocery, drug or provision store, and stocks of goods and merchandise, and all other movable or personal property, not herein otherwise provided for; also fifty cents on each bale of cotton now in the State. [This was reduced from one dollar, after much discussion.] These taxes are to be paid in Convention warrants or United States Treasury notes, and are to be collected by the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the State.

A clause providing for a Convention Treasurer was warmly supported by the extremists, but finally it was decided to allow the money to pass in regular course through the State Treasury.

Ten more sections to be adopted provide unimportant details.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Patterson, of New Hampshire, presented a petition from 4000 citizens of Louisiana, setting forth their grievances and hardships. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Stewart, from that Committee, reported a bill for the surrender of persons charged with crimes, with amendments. It forbids persons adjudged guilty of certain crimes being allowed to enter the United States, and authorizes the President, on satisfactory evidence, to prevent the entrance of such convicts, and to deliver them up to the authorities from whence they came. After a discussion on the subject of extradition, during which it appeared that the bill was not to apply to persons convicted of political offenses, and that it was introduced to meet cases in a country with which we have no extradition treaties, Sherman offered as an amendment that the principles of extradition treaties be applied to those countries.

After further discussion, the bill was recommitted.

Howard, from the Select Committee of Seven, to whom was referred the message of the House on the subject of impeachment, reported the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives, on the 25th day of the present month, by two of their members, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, at the bar of the Senate impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and likewise demanded that the Senate will take the proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given the House of Representatives. The committee also recommend that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the passage of this resolution.

[The resolution does not accompany the report, as it should.—REP.]

The order was accordingly made.

On motion of Saulsbury, the Senate then took up the supplementary reconstruction bill.

Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in certain cases introduced February 17th, with amendments, striking out the clause dismissing all causes now pending in the Supreme Court, which have grown out of the execution of the Reconstruction acts, and retaining the various acts which authorize an appeal in such causes to the Supreme Court, and to their suspension, and providing that no law heretofore passed executing the judicial system of the United States over the ten rebel States, shall be construed to recognize any State Government existing therein, until the Senators and Representatives from such States shall be nominated, or Congress shall recognize a State Government therein as valid.

The bill was postponed until Monday. Several messages from the President were presented. Also a communication from him transmitting the report of the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the appointment of Burlingame to diplomatic and other missions by the Emperor of China. Also a report from Grant in reply to a resolution calling for copies of the orders issued in regard to the third military district to Pope and Mead, which was referred to the Military Committee.

HOUSE.

Mungen, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the welfare of the country, and especially the Dominant party at this particular juncture, imperatively demands the admission of at least one State under the reconstruction act, and that it had been ascertained that many of the Alabama freedmen had deposited their ballots in the postoffices contrary to the instructions of the military commander, and declaring it highly improper that they should be lost, and that without further delay, Alabama be admitted into the Union, and that any member of any party, "or any other man," voting against this resolution be adjudged "guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors," and be immediately impeached. The resolution was not received.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate amendments to the supplementary reconstruction bill, that they might be now concurred in, and a Committee of Conference appointed.

Hallman, of Indiana, objected, and the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill making a partial appropriation for the expenses of the Indian Department, to the amount of $225,000. Pending its discussion the committee rose, and a message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate will take the proper order on the proceedings of impeachment, and that due notice shall be given to the House.

On motion of Payne the Senate's substitute for the supplementary reconstruction bill was concurred in—yeas 96, nays 72. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole again, on the Indian appropriation bill,

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The delay of the House Committee of Seven in framing articles of impeachment against President Johnson, is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate on the prominent charge of violating the Tenure of Office act. Hence the Committee are engaging to-day in framing articles with a view to secure a united party vote, and if possible to avoid all doubts.

It was agreed to-day by a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, to report a bill relating to the whisky tax of two dollars per gallon.

Gen. Thomas did not visit the War Office to-day, but after his discharge from custody, went to the Executive mansion and after a short interview with the President retired to his home.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of John W. Caldwell as Minister to Berlin.

The statements are unfounded that recent regulations for issuing passports have been promulgated.

Reports have been in circulation this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury had given orders that requisitions from the War Department, signed by Secretary Stanton, should not be honored at the Treasury. All such reports are without foundation. All requisitions from Stanton for various amounts on account of the War Department were passed through the proper bureaus this morning.

The room of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was crowded this morning with both white and black spectators, to witness the proceedings in the case of Gen. Thomas, who on Saturday gave bail for his appearance before Chief Justice Cartier. The members of the bar were also largely represented. Gen. Thomas came into the room accompanied by his counsel, Richard S. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Jas. H. Bradley as advisory counsel. Attwenty minutes past ten, by order of Judge Carter, the Criminal Court opened. A subpœna was issued this morning to Stanton, to appear and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain official papers. After some business was transacted Judge Odin came into court and took his seat on the right of Chief Justice Carter, Judge Fisher being on the left. At twenty minutes past eleven Judge Carter asked whether the counsel were ready to proceed with the case of the United States against Adjutant General Thomas. An effort was made by the prosecution to continue the case until to-morrow, but the defense objected, and Thomas was finally discharged.

—The Louisville *Journal* says: The Atlanta *Era* says that Gen. Grant "takes with the people." We understand that he is in the habit of taking too much.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—The river is stationary, with six feet five inches in the canal. The weather is cloudy. Thermometer 54°.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—Weather, cloudy, with indications of rain.

PITTSBURG, February 26.—The river is falling, with six and a half feet in channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 26°.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—The Legislature has adopted resolutions approving of the action of the President and censuring Congress. The course pursued by the independent press on the coast is generally in support of Congress.

A leading Democratic paper of this city calls on the President to declare martial law in the District of Columbia, and suspend all civil business, including Congress, until the people can speak.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution indorsing the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. The resolution will probably be passed by the House to-day.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—The Convention to-day adopted articles 32 to 91, inclusive, with the amendments recommended by Special Committee, not altering the general tenor.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—Sales of tobacco 135 hhds., at full rates; Owen county lugs and cutting leaf, $10 50@18 25. Superfine flour, $8 25; No. 1, $12. Wheat, $2 50@3 55. Corn in bulk, 70c; shelled, 73c. Oats, 67@68c. Cotton, 20@21c. Mess Pork, $25. Bacon shoulders, 11½c; clear sides, 15@15½c; fancy hams, 17½c. Lard, 15@16c. Prime New Orleans sugar, 15c. Whisky nominal, 25@26c.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—Tobacco is steady and unchanged. Flour, superfine, $6 75@8 25. Wheat, $2 55@2 70. Corn still and lower, 70@80c. Oats fast and easier, 66@70. Rye $1 65. Mess pork $24 75. Bacon—clear sides 14½@12c; shoulders 13c; sugar-cured hams 16@c. Lard 14½c. Whisky $2 20.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—Flour and wheat, quiet and unchanged. Corn, $2 @84. Oats, firmer, 67. Rye, $1 25. Fall barley, $2 20@2 30. Eggs, 23. Mess pork, $25; bacon shoulders, 13½; clear rib sides, 14½; sugar cured hams, 17; lard, 15½@16. Coffee, 21@26. Seed, unchanged. Hay, dull, $15@18.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Cotton market quiet; middling, 21½; sales, 3000 bales; receipts, 4863 bales; exports, 531 bales. Sterling, 54@58. New York sight, ½ discount. Gold, 41½. Sugar and molasses firm and unchanged. Raining hard to-day. Markets generally dull. Flour nominal. Corn firm, 95@96c. Oats, 82c. Pork firm, $26 50. Bacon scarce; shoulders, 13½c; clear sides, 16@16½c. Lard firm; tierce, 15½@15½c; keg, 16c.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Cotton dull; sales, 4100 bales; uplands, 22½c. Corn, dull; mixed Tennessee, $1 18@1 20. Rice and coffee, firm. Sugar, quiet; 10½ to 11c. Molasses, quiet. Flour, dull and 5@10c lower.

No change in dry goods, except ginghams, which are 1c higher.

Money, quiet at 6 per cent. on call. Sterling, steady—10½ for best bills. Export of specie to-day, $231,000. Gold, lower, 140½@141. The Assistant Treasurer sold to-day $200,000, and last Friday, $500,000, the proceeds to be employed in the purchase of 7-30s. Old Tennessee, 60; new, 61½.

LONDON, February 26, p.m.—Consols closed at 93½. 5-20s, 71½. Illinois Central, 88; Erie, 44½.

FRANKFORT, February 26.—United States bonds strong, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Cotton closed unchanged; middling uplands, in port, 9¼; to arrive, 9½@9¾; Orleans, 9¾; sales, 10,000 bales.

—The Pembroke (Maine) iron works reduced wages fifteen per cent. two weeks ago. The workmen struck, the works stopped. Now the men are ready to accept the reduced pay, but the company are not ready to start.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of south Memphis Lodge, No. 18, are hereby notified to attend a special communication this Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree.

All F. C.'s are fraternally invited.

By order of A. J. WHEELER, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Sec. feb27 1t

FINLEY'S
MOTH PROOF

BEE HIVE!

THE CUT REPRESENTS THE FINLEY BEE HIVE, with the Cap partially elevated, showing the position of the Honey Boxes. The lower section is shown with the door open, thus showing the position of the tubes. It will be seen from the above cut that the only entrance to the hive is through the tubes, the lower end of which rests upon the bottom board of the hive, while the upper end is in the center of the hive, as seen in the Cut. The hive is also provided with a perforated ventilator, in such a manner as to ventilate the hive and at the same time prevents Moths or other insects from entering the hive. It will be seen from the position of the tubes that the Moth or Miller will have to pass through the very heart of the family of bees before admittance would be gained within the hive; and from the known habits of the Moth, will never be done, and if it were attempted, it would only insure his certain destruction. It will be seen that by having two or more Honey Boxes in the cap honey can be taken at any time without disturbing the bees or breaking the comb. This Hive is so arranged that the honey is always free from young bees, bee-bread, or other impurities. The advantages of this Hive over all others is at once apparent, and wherever it has been tested, it has rendered universal satisfaction. Among the advantages of this Hive are the following, to-wit:

1st. It is the only Moth-proof Bee Hive in existence, which of itself gives it pre-eminence over all other hives, as the Moth is the greatest impediment to successful Bee culture.

2d. It is the cheapest of all hives, as the principle can be applied to any kind of Hive, from the common sweet-gum to the countless palace, at a cost of not more than one dollar, which is quite an item these hard times.

3d. Honey can be taken at any time, without disturbing the brood or the bees, and when taken is free from all impurities.

4th. The lower section of this Hive is so constructed that the bees invariably build straight, regular brood-combs, and can build no other, as the bars are a uniform distance apart, and the bees must build to the bars.

5th. This Hive can be managed by any one of ordinary intelligence, and does not require any more skill than the ordinary hive.

6th. With this Hive you are not liable to over rob your bees, as the lower section of the Hive is never disturbed.

Good Reliable Agents Wanted

In every County and State not already disposed of. Exclusive territory given to agents on reasonable terms. I will dispose of States on such terms that energetic men can make a good start out of a single State. I will issue County Agencies so that good energetic men can make more money on a single county than on a large plantation. The following States are still unsold, and a good chance will be given to the right kind of men, to-wit: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, the New England States, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin.

Sample Hives, with individual right to use the Hive in any of the above States, sold at reasonable rates. If you want particulars, write or call on the Patentee, at the office of O. B. PARKER, Cotton Broker and Buyer, No. 12 Monroe street, corner Bank Alley, who is sole Agent for the States of Mississippi and Alabama. JOHN E. FINLEY,
feb27 3m Patentee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Black Seed Oats!

FOR SALE BY
DENIE & CO.,
feb27 1w 41 South Court Square.

Dissolution.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, composing the firm of BRIGGS & NORTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. J. L. NORTON will attend to closing up the old business and will sign the firm name in liquidation. This, February 25, 1868.

J. B. BRIGGS,
feb27 3t J. L. NORTON.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of H. N. & B. N. HART is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Henry N. Hart retiring from said firm. HENRY N. HART,
B. NEWTON HART.

Memphis, February 25, 1868.

In retiring from the firm of H. N. & B. N. HART it is only on account of a call from my old friends at St. Louis to renew my practice in that city, which I could not refrain from acceding to. The card in connection with Mr. L. Lehman, and the house of Haynes, Stockton & Hart, will, I trust, be a full guarantee to my clients that what business I have still pending in the Courts of the State has been placed in well known and reliable professional hands.
HENRY N. HART.

Notice of Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the practice of the Law in this city, under the firm name and style of GAYNES, STOCKTON & HART.
LANDON C. HAYNES, ROBT. W. HAYNES,
FRANCIS D. STOCKTON, B. NEWTON HART.
Memphis, February 24, 1868.

LANDON C. HAYNES, ROBERT W. HAYNES,
FRANCIS D. STOCKTON, B. NEWTON HART.

HAYNES, STOCKTON & HART,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 42 Madison Street,
DESOTO BLOCK, : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed to the city of St. Louis, Mo., to practice his profession there with Henry N. Hart. He has transferred his business to Haynes, Stockton & Hart, who will attend to the same. He takes great pleasure in recommending said firm to his clients and friends in this city.
feb27 1f L. LEHMAN.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by P. G. Heath, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 19, page 287, etc., I will sell, to the highest bidder, for cash the following described property, lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, and in and near the city of Memphis, to-wit: eleven and one-half acres adjoining Fort Pickering, and composed of the following lots, to-wit: The tract known as the Owen eight-acre tract, the Wright and Bergstaten of an acre tract, and the Duval-Algeo two and one-half acre tracts; bounded on the north by Broadway or Old Fort Pickering Railroad, on the south by Jackson street, on the east by Mr. Gilbert's and Woolridge's, and on the west by Main and Ninth streets. Equity of redemption waived, and title believed to be good, but I convey only as Trustee.

PLACE OF SALE.—Southeast corner of Court Square.

TIME OF SALE.—Saturday, Fourteenth day of March, 1868, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Terms cash.

B. B. WADDELL, Trustee.
Wilson & Beard, Attorneys. feb27 1d

Sheriff's Sale.

A. J. White & Co. vs. V. Werner et al.
Law Court of Memphis.

UNDER and by virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed in the above cause from the Law Court of Memphis, I will,

On Saturday, March 28, 1868,

between the hours prescribed by law,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as a candidate for Register of Deeds for Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja14te

FOR CONSTABLE 5TH CIVIL DISTRICT.—We are authorized to announce JAMES O'CONNOR as a candidate for the office of Constable of the 5th Civil District, at the ensuing March election. feb19 te

EDS. APPEAL: You will please announce my name as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of STATE AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR, subject to the decision of the voters of Shelby county.

PHILIP GARVIN.

Memphis, February 17, 1868. feb18 te

City papers please copy and send bill to office.

JOHN P. RAUGHNER announces himself as a candidate for CONSTABLE in the 14th Civil District, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. ja18 te

EDS. APPEAL: In obedience to what I am advised is the general desire of the people, I announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of SHERIFF OF SHELBY COUNTY, subject to the decision of the Democratic conservative Convention.

P. M. WINTERS.

jan21 te

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRACE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. ja19 te

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. ja19 te

CLERK OF COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL COURT.—We are authorized to announce E. L. WARNER as candidate for Criminal and Common Law Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention. ja19 te

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORTON as a candidate for re election to the office of Constable of the 14th Civil District of Shelby county. ja19 te

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs Editors Appeal:* You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,

A. WOODWARD.

ja15 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.

ja15 te W. L. NEWART.

W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. PURNELL as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.

Memphis, July 31, 1867.— au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Cottage, 4 rooms and kitchen, with stable, out-house, etc., corner Brinkley avenue and Hawley streets—lot 75 by 165. Rent $31 per month in advance. Small Cottage on Bradford street—lot 50 by 150. Rent $15 per month. Inquire of DUNCAN MACLEAN, Merchants' Row, or of DUNCAN MACLEAN, Merchants' Row, or of Lem. Northcast corner Madison and Main streets. feb26

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT. That large and commodious Warehouse, Union street, four doors back of Howard's Row, lately occupied by Conner & Richardson. A more convenient and better arranged building for storage and sales-rooms cannot be found in Memphis. Its nearness to the levee, foot of Union street, renders it especially desirable. Possession 1st of March. For terms apply to A. & S. MITCHELL, Clerk and Receiver U. S. Circuit Court, No. 50 Main street. feb25 1w

FOR RENT.—The Armstrong Place, on Central avenue, 4 miles from town. Apply to John P. Wilkins 37 Front street, or to feb25 1w ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

FOR RENT.—A FIRST CLASS DWELLING, containing 7 rooms, situated on the corner of Orleans and Adams. Apply to HANSON & SWINGLEY, feb25 tf 10 Union street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE JAMES RICE PLACE, with 12 rooms, Stables, 2 Cisterns, etc., opposite St. Agnes College, immediately on Street Railroad. No. 48. Apply to BRIDGES & NORTON, 58 Front Row.

FOR RENT.—A first-class Brick Dwelling, 8 rooms, just finished, on Court street, near Orleans. Also, a Cottage and 20 acre ground. Lying in the finest city suitable for gardening. Apply to A. J. WHITE, feb20 1w 214 Front street.

FOR RENT.—SEVENTY FIVE ACRES OF Very Rich Land, near Memphis, with Corn and Fodder, and also a No 1 set of negroes to work it. Address A. B., 280 Main street, at the Phœnix Insurance office. feb20 1w

FOR RENT—SEVERAL SMALL FARMS ON the Big Creek road, 15 miles north of Memphis. Mrs. Martha Guardlon, has portions of the finest lands in Shelby county, some of the finest timber and cane, and the balance in eighteen months. Address Mrs S. E. COTTEN, University Place, Franklin county, Tennessee. feb6 2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Malone (or old McNeal) Plantation, situated on the bank of the river, a few miles below Sunflower Landing, Mississippi. Six or seven hundred acres in cultivation, with good farming implements, ten head of mules, about 100 to 150 bushels corn. This is one of the highest places on the river. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, No. 14 Monroe street. jan28 1m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain board. Also, a few single gentlemen with board, in a private family, at No. 93 Monroe street. feb11 1w

LOST--FOUND.

FOUND.—Inside of my front yard, on the morning of the 24th instant, at my residence, on Hernando road, a Saddle and Blanket, Account Books, Pocket Book containing a sum of money, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and proving property.

feb26 1w J. F. BAXTER.

WANTS.

WANTED—To purchase from Two to Five Hundred Acres of Land, with improvements, for which I am prepared to pay from Three to Five Thousand Dollars cash. Farm to be situated near some of the railroads leading to Memphis, or on the Mississippi or Arkansas rivers. Address, with description and price, W. J. J., Appeal office. feb21

WANTED TO RENT.—A Cottage Residence containing four or five rooms and a kitchen, within a few minutes' walk of Court Square. Address W. J. M., Appeal office. feb17

WANTED.—A graduate of the University of Virginia, in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, who has had an experience of eight years as a Teacher in Virginia, desires a position as a College or Academy or as Principal of a School. Satisfactory references given, in Virginia and Tennessee. Address C. WOLFLEE, care Col. Jos. R. Mosby, Somerville, Tenn. feb2 3w

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and Servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. jan14 tf

WANTED—A situation as Book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec22 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. ERICKSON and Squill, the Widow and Daughter of Wm. Herrson, Pattern-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 2d of May, 1866. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address B. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 198. jan3

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. E. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

M. F. BURKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent, Memphis & Ohio Railroad.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT LOT ON THE northwest corner Desoto and Exchange, 60 by 100 feet. Inquire of P. VANHORN, at 197 Main street. feb23 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—70 Acres of good Land, 6 miles from Memphis, on the Germantown Plank road, suitable for either Farming or Garden purposes. A small cash payment required, balance on long time. Apply at 321 Main street. feb21 6t

FOR SALE—The Sash and Blind Factory at Brownsville, Tenn. Will sell all or one-half to suit. To a man who is coming a bargain is ordered. For further information apply to I. GILBERT & CO., P. O. Box 54, Brownsville Tenn. feb20

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a splendid PIANO, seven octave, nearly new. Address J. D., Appeal office. feb22

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-FIVE (25) FINE Half MULES. Hanlon, Finney & Co. have for sale (25) fine MULES—large. Call at Lee Block, No. 15 Union street, up-stairs, rooms No. 21 and 22. feb14 1w

FOR SALE.—The Homes and Lot in La-Grange, Tenn., owned by Mrs. S. E. Cotten, opposite the Episcopal Church. Said lot has on it two dwelling houses and one office. Can be occupied by one or two families. Has been recently painted, plastered and papered since the war. There is a good well of water, kitchen, smokehouse and excellent garden spot. Terms, one thousand dollars cash, the balance in eighteen months. Address Mrs S. E. COTTEN, University Place, Franklin county, Tennessee. feb6 2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Malone (or old McNeal) Plantation, situated on the bank of the river, a few miles below Sunflower Landing, Mississippi. Six or seven hundred acres in cultivation, with good farming implements, ten head of mules, about 100 to 150 bushels corn. This is one of the highest places on the river. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, No. 14 Monroe street. jan28 1m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms with board. Also a few single boarders can be accommodated at reasonable rates. Apply at 135 Second street. feb24 1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant and comfortably furnished room with board. Also, a few single gentlemen with board, in a private family, at No. 93 Monroe street. feb11 1w

LOST--FOUND.

FOUND.—Inside of my front yard, on the morning of the 24th instant, at my residence, on Hernando road, a Saddle and Blanket, Account Books, Pocket Book containing a sum of money, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and proving property.

feb26 1w J. F. BAXTER.

WANTS.

WANTED—To purchase from Two to Five Hundred Acres of Land, with improvements, for which I am prepared to pay from Three to Five Thousand Dollars cash. Farm to be situated near some of the railroads leading to Memphis, or on the Mississippi or Arkansas rivers. Address, with description and price, W. J. J., Appeal office. feb21

WANTED TO RENT.—A Cottage Residence containing four or five rooms and a kitchen, within a few minutes' walk of Court Square. Address W. J. M., Appeal office. feb17

WANTED.—A graduate of the University of Virginia, in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, who has had an experience of eight years as a Teacher in Virginia, desires a position as a College or Academy or as Principal of a School. Satisfactory references given, in Virginia and Tennessee. Address C. WOLFLEE, care Col. Jos. R. Mosby, Somerville, Tenn. feb2 3w

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and Servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. jan14 tf

WANTED—A situation as Book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec22 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. ERICKSON and Squill, the Widow and Daughter of Wm. Herrson, Pattern-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 2d of May, 1866. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address B. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 198. jan3

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. E. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

M. F. BURKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent, Memphis & Ohio Railroad.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)		2 55 p.m.
Corinth and Grand Junction Accommodation, daily	2 55 p.m.	3 00 p.m.
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	8 30 a.m.	5 00 p.m.

Railroad Time is 30 minutes faster than city time.

Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7 00 a.m.	6 30 p.m
Night Express	5 30 p.m.	8 15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.

Ticket offices No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	4 30 p.m.	4 40 p.m.
Sardis accom'n Ex Sunday, leave	8 a.m.	1 00 p.m.
Freight, daily, leave	4 30 p.m.	5 45 a.m.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.

C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 5:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 2:15 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 2:15 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White Rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at **No. 13 Jefferson street.**

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 14 Jefferson street, up-stairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times

Bill Heads Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

BEATEN TO DEATH.—Mr. J. C. Moore, of Tipton county, who was severely beaten on the levee some two weeks since, has died from the effects of the injuries received.

KEPT FOR A CLAIMANT.—A sorrel mule was recovered yesterday from J. O. Ellis by Officer Selkirk, and is now awaiting a claimant. It is to be hoped that more stolen stock will be recovered.

CHEAP PRINTING.—The APPEAL Job Office has now facilities for turning out all kinds of mercantile printing at lower rates than it can be done at any other office in the city.

A LUNATIC.—A white lunatic named Bob Smith was taken from the general hospital yesterday and lodged in jail. He is perfectly harmless, and proves to be only idiotic. He will probably be sent to the State Asylum ere long.

PERSONAL.—We were gratified yesterday to learn that the Rev. Dr. A. H. Kerr, who has for some time past been very ill, had been enabled to visit the city, and was sojourning with his relative, Col. John S. Kerr, on DeSoto street.

COAL! COAL!—Messrs. Bigley, Mellersh & Co., 25 South Court street, are selling best quality Kentucky coal at $1 per barrel delivered, and a superior article of Pittsburg coal at $1 25 delivered. Also good dry ash wood at $6 per cord delivered.

RADICAL SHOOTING.—About 9 o'clock last night, Sam Ireland, a negro orator, and W. McDonough, a Radical with a fair skin, had an altercation, when Ireland shot at McDonough. No harm was done, however, the ball only grazing the stomach.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of J. D. Davis, on Promenade street, was entered yesterday morning and robbed of clothing valued at eighty dollars. William Thompson and Wm. McBride, two negroes, were suspected of the theft. The former was *arrested*, and the latter is still at large.

CLEANING STREETS.—The street force were busily engaged yesterday in sweeping the pavement on a portion of Main and Second streets. Our citizens will rejoice that this course is being taken. Aside from the pleasure it gives pedestrians, the pavement is made much more lasting.

STOLEN GOODS.—Officer McElroy, one of the most efficient Metropolitans in the First District, arrested a negro called Boston Poynter, having in his possession a fine gold watch, of which he could give no satisfactory account. The timer was valued at about one hundred dollars, but Boston offered it first for twenty and then for ten.

I. X. L.—Jimmy Meahan, fully up to the exigencies of the times, and desirous to please his numerous patrons, will set to-day from 12 till 2 o'clock a merchants' lunch. He does not do things by halves, and will not fail to give a good spread. If his eatables compare with his drinkables, none of his visitors will have cause of complaint.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A negro girl, named Lucinda Coy, was arrested by the Police, charged with stealing twenty dollars in currency and one dollar and seventy-five cents in specie from the residence of P. P. Higgins, corner of Fourth and Exchange streets, yesterday morning. The accused will likely be handed over to the State authorities today.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—A man, whose name we could not learn, was robbed yesterday afternoon in a house near the Memphis and Charleston depot, of forty dollars in currency and a silver mounted pistol. It is alleged that the victim was first drugged and then robbed. Jno. Kennedy was arrested, charged with the offence.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—Some of the enterprising midnight thieving marauders who persist in pursuing their nefarious practices in defiance of the law, paid a visit to the residence of Mr. D. A. Clark, No. 253 Hernando street, and took therefrom provisions and other goods valued at two hundred dollars. An entrance was effected by forcing one of the rear windows of the building.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—Yesterday being Ash Wednesday, the first day in Lent, this holy day was properly observed by the several congregations of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The sanctuaries were well filled, and eloquent discourses delivered. For forty days all good members of the church should observe the fasts of the season as becomes Christians.

SOUTHERN FARMER.—We have examined the February and March numbers of this excellent "rural visitor," published in this city, and in every respect meriting the patronage of our farmers and planters. Two dollars cannot be expended to more advantage than in a year's subscription. It is published at No. 37 South Court street, Memphis, Tenn., by M. W. Phillips & Co.

STEALING SACKS.—It is a fact well demonstrated, as many of our citizens know to their sorrow, that the majority of negro servants will take, steal and carry away anything they can get their hands on, except a town lot, a red hot stove, or other immovable property. As an evidence of this we may state that a negro named Albert Pickler was committed yesterday by Justice Gibson. The accused will have an examination before a Justice to-morrow.

WEEKLY APPEAL.—Our Mammoth WEEKLY, containing a large quantity of editorial, a choice collection of news, original and selected poetry, the latest local items of interest, full quotations of the markets, river and financial news, and everything of interest that could possibly be obtained by rail, mail, steamer or telegraph, is published this morning. Copies ready for mailing may be obtained at the countingroom, No. 13 Jefferson street.

STRONG LAW FIRM.—The new law firm of Haynes, Stockton & Hart will attract the attention of our readers as comprising one of the most eminent lawyers in the South, and those of the rising and active young lawyers whose ambition will not be satisfied until they attain the highest position and rank with the proudest members of the bar. We regret very much to lose as eminent a member of our [illegible] and as genial a gentleman as Judge [illegible] but congratulate the new firm on the accession of the junior member, Mr. [illegible] of Hart & Hart.

COLORED CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

Enthusiastic Speeches.

The colored men of Memphis who are in sympathy with the Conservative party of Tennessee, and believe that their best friends are not the political Pharisees of the North—the pseudo philanthropists and puritanical propagandists of fanatical New England, but the Southern white men, who have succored them under all circumstances—met in the Common Law Courtroom last evening and organized by the nomination of Marengo Johnson as President, Burley Mitchell and —— Nichols Vice-Presidents, and Fred Bruce Secretary.

The chairman explained that they had met as a Conservative assemblage, and not for a Radical pow-wow. We must take it coolly and dispassionately, and he would preside over their deliberations to the best of his ability.

Albert Thomas was called upon and spoke substantially as follows:

It was his duty to explain his position, and he would do it frankly. The question which concerned the colored people, what are we to do? The war is over and we want work for a living. How are we to make that living, and to whom are we to look for assistance in getting employment that will furnish us the means of subsistence—the natives of the soil. They are our friends. If we work for them we must be their friends. We must study our own interest and work for the prize before us. If we live in the South we must do as Scripture tells us, viz: "When you are in Rome do as Rome does." We must cling to this country, and cherish a friendship for its people, or else we cannot live here peacefully and prosperously. We must do unto others as we would they should do unto us." Men tell us that the Conservatives will not do, and point to the fact of their having held us in slavery as evidence of their unfriendliness; but this will not do. We must deal with the present. I feel an interest in my race, and I say that these men who tell us this are adventurers who come down here to fax us and secure our votes. The Southern people own the land, and if we stand by them we can also acquire land, and materially improve our condition, but if we oppose them and place ourselves in a position of hostility to them, politically, we will be as effectually exterminated as the Red man of the forest. If we expect to make our homes in the South let's stand up for her people. He wanted to know if Lincoln in his inaugural did not say that he would not interfere with slavery in the States, and would only interpose his influence to prevent its extension in the Territories? At a later day did he not say to the South that if her people would lay down their arms and return to the Union, every right—including slavery—should be restored to them? Finally, did not Lincoln resort to emancipation on the grounds of military necessity, and in order also to place us in the Federal army? He did not know how we could live with this people and be their enemies. If the Radicals are our friends why do they unnecessarily tax us? Look at their giving us the right to vote, and at the same time denying us the right to hold any of the offices. He did not put any faith in any such hypocrisy. We must live on terms of confidence and friendship with our Southern friends—educate our children and all will be well. Let us remember that the Southern man's interest is our interest. Before the war, with a pro-slavery party north of Mason's and Dixon's line, the Northern man would catch him, put him in chains and bring him back to his old master for the paltry consideration of two hundred dollars. North held us and the South whipped us. Ever since the Yankees first sold us to the South the negro has been used as a tool. New England first sold us into slavery to the Southern people and then she turned round and sold us to us after she had the money for us in her pocket. He intended to vote the Conservative ticket from principle, because he believed it to be right. No southern man had ever offered him one dollar to vote this ticket; but he intended to vote it because it suited him. He believed that every colored man would consult his own interest and materially advance it by voting for this ticket.

R. H. Wardlaw was called upon and made a few remarks. He said, that the Radicals claimed that the South could not do without our labor, but he was sure they could do longer without it than we could without bread. He voted for Emerson Etheridge because he was dared to do so, and also because his conscience approved it. The Rads had promised us all lands, and he supposed by this time that all the lands had been given away. He told his colored friends that they would never get any land unless they worked for it.

James Delap was the next speaker. He denounced Col. Beaumont, and wanted to know how he earned the title of Colonel if it was not in the Rebel army? He said he would vote for Pat Winters, and he should be Sheriff of Shelby county if his vote and influence could accomplish that end.

Tom Avant was the next speaker. He exhorted his friends to fight against Radicalism, and vote in the interest of the Conservative party. He made a stirring speech, and was warmly applauded.

Marengo Johnson spoke next in favor of the success of Conservatism. His remarks were characterized by sound sense and a thorough appreciation of the principles of the party to which he belonged.

The meeting then, on motion of Thomas Avant, adjourned to meet Saturday evening next at the same place.

A Hunt in the Devil's Elbow, or "Juke" With the Hounds.

Arkansas is famous for all kinds of game. The screaming panther prowls amid her brakes, the wildcat is at home amid her deep-tangled-green vines, the deer finds a court by her wild lakes-side, while Bruin, the living big black bar of Arkansas," black as a Radical at her *little rock* convention, is king, as Leo, on his own "native heath."

Last week the weather assumed the warmth of an autumn spell, the earth was no longer ice-bound, the trapper found no trouble in tracing the "varmint" to his hole or hollow.

"Juke," the young hero—not of our fancy, but fact—a bright sprig of twenty-two, who had followed the flag of Dixie to the fall of Stonewall, imagined that he saw a "bear sign," an unmistakeable cub track. As the lakes were still closed, he supposed Bruin was "dry," and had pressed his way to the Mississippi for a "straight drink." The track was "thar." He had heard of "signs," and was bound to run the trail to the original foot "if it took all summer on that line."

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Old Capt. Sam Emerson, of the Indiana, had just left the bank with his "trading boat," and had unfortunately left his big brindle bulldog ashore. The hounds have as much to regret as the trader, for after a dozen rounds, worse than McCoole ever saw, the dogs quit, satisfied with the fight, and by no means pleased with the character that had played "Bruin." No "call off" was needed, for after each dog had tried the "Brindle" to his heart's content, he showed his *tush*, which, the hunters thought, under the "sunlight," looked very elephantine, and they retired in good order. Should you not be complimented with a *Black Crook* ticket, take this as one, and bring "Durth" with you.

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Yours, across the creek,

REYNARD.

WAY LANDING, February 6, 1868.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The general report that the Gayoso House would close on the first of March, is not true. It will be continued open, as usual. I am thankful to my friends for past patronage and ask a continuance of the same. My charges are three dollars per day, and thirty-five dollars per month for day board, D. COCKRELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW MEMPHIS.—The audience at the New Memphis last night was large, fashionable and enthusiastic. The *Black Crook* was produced in the usual style, and pleased the audience very much. Miss Waldran and the "Coryphees" drew forth repeated rounds of applause from the audience. A special arrangement has been made to convey persons from Somerville and Lagrange, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at reduced rates. Mr. Superintendent Anderson and Manager Thompson are determined that their country cousins shall see the *Black Crook*. There is certain to be a good house at *the theater* to-night.

THE VARIETIES.—Those who visit the Varieties are almost boundless in their praise of not only the performance but the excellent order kept by Manager Broom and his assistants. A pleasant hour can be spent at this place for a small price. Admission only fifty cents.

COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR.—We owe an apology for having delayed the publication of the following communication for several days, owing to the fact that it was placed "on file for insertion," and was covered from sight by an accumulation of MSS. It has lost none of its significance, however, by delay. It will be remembered that subsequent to the late County Convention, Mr. Garvin published "a card," in which it was asserted that he had not authorized his name to be brought before the Convention, and should therefore continue to be a candidate. It will also be remembered that his name was announced, and he was voted for on every ballot, coming within *one* of receiving a majority of the votes. The course he chose to pursue certainly has not met the approbation of his political friends, who desired that there should be an entire and cordial concurrence in the action of the Convention. The election is almost upon us, and it is proper that this matter, and any other difference, if any exist, should be settled. Otherwise, it is the *duty* of the personal friends of a refractory candidate to altogether ignore him on the day of election.

DEATH OF ESQUIRE JOHN C. CREIGHTON.—The death of this well known and highly esteemed citizen has been already announced, as having occurred on Tuesday morning, the 25th inst. His remains were followed to their place of rest at the Catholic Cemetery yesterday at 10 o'clock a.m., from St. Peter's Church, by the largest procession that has been formed here in several years. It was estimated that the procession was more than a mile in length. The funeral services were conducted at St. Peter's Church by Father Powers, in the most solemn and impressive manner. The church was densely crowded and a vast crowd could not obtain entrance. For several months Esquire Creighton has been sinking, occasionally cheering his numerous friends with a hope that life might yet be restored to health and usefulness. But the seeds of death were deeply planted, and finally the strong man fell beneath the scythe of the reaper, leaving a wife and two children, a mother and sister to mourn the loss of a fond and faithful protector. He was warm hearted, as his countrymen generally are, generous to profuseness, gallant and brave, an earnest, devoted friend, and a good hater, as such natures usually are, but not implacable or slow to forgive. The poor have lost one who was always liberal, and whose heart was quick to respond to the appeals of the needy and distressed. He will be long missed from the social circle where his genial character was over the light of the friends who were always warmly welcomed, and made to feel "at home" wherever he was. He filled several responsible stations, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all having business relations with him. Knowing that he was not long for this world, he made his peace with God and sleeps in heaven.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—The decrees and orders entered on yesterday were as follows:

Chaney vs Hodges, order of sale.

Lanier Guyon Savings Institution, references to Clerk and Master.

Court vs Gerken, decree and appeal.

Cossett vs Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, order of sale.

Kolford vs Hartley, reference to Clerk and Master.

Proudfit vs Walker, order of sale.

Walker vs Williamson, injunction dissolved.

Union Bank vs Armstrong, sale confirmed.

Hill vs Dimmick, Receiver appointed.

P. Iler, motion for Receiver.

Plummer vs Myers, order of sale.

Pugh vs Goldsberry, final decree.

Yancey vs Dancey, final decree.

Attorneys will apply at the Clerk's desk for the following causes decided by the Chancellor:

Hirsch vs Trigg.

Dunavant vs Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis.

Winn vs Bluff City Insurance Company.

Cross vs Topp.

Heidel vs Kimble.

P. Iler vs Brinkley.

Crisp vs Miller.

Rocco vs Beaumont.

Yancey vs Beaumont.

The calendar published for yesterday and undisposed of, will be called up to-day.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—The cases set for trial to-day are:

162 Hallum vs Walker.

169 Brunner vs Goodwin.

168 McGowen vs Moore.

170 Thomas adm'x vs Williams.

169 Hanson adm'x vs Gleen et al.

121 Williamson vs Allison.

125 Kaufman vs Taylor.

127 Canaan vs Coleman et al.

126 Glen vs Taylor.

134 Eagan & Co. vs Frost.

128 Bond vs Gadsden.

135 Johnson vs Johnson.

140 Johnson, Wright & Co. vs Cogswell.

142 Bangus vs Ward & McClelland.

143 Hardy vs Gibson.

141 Shore vs Will-ms.

144 Rogers vs Plunkett.

146 Murphy & Cash vs Rogers et al.

147 Leaping tiger etc. vs Wheeler adm'x.

148 Bangus vs Ward.

Little rock convention, is king, as Leo, on his own "native heath."

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FIRE.—At 12 o'clock last night a light was observed in the eastern part of the city. The engines were out, and all but one turned back from the Charleston bridge. The fire must have been trifling or soon extinguished, and was somewhere near the city limits, north of the Pigeon Roost road.

THE BEST BEE HIVE.—Finley's Moth Proof Bee Hive is the desideratum of our farmers. Its advantages are fully set forth in the circular among our advertisements. It not only preserves the bees against moths, but delivers the honey without impurity, and without disturbing the work of the bees, into the hands of the farmer. Patent rights are for sale for States and counties, at the office of Mr. O. B. Parker, No. 12 Monroe street, where also this great invention may be seen, with the bees working, and the principle fully illustrated.

NEW dress goods for spring wear, Menken Bro.'s.

Wheatley & Avent, Collecting Agency, No. 10 Bethell Block,

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street.

NEW spring poplins, Menken Bro.'s.

THE Tennessee Petro Oil Company's office is in the Irving Block, No. 258 Second street. Rosenbaum & Co's stove and oil depot. feb18 2w

COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE.—A large stock of Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Etc., selling out at extremely low prices. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, Clay Building. Must be closed out.

NEW style balmoral skirts, for spring, Menken Bro.'s.

Fairchild's celebrated Gold Pens, very low, at 317 1-2 Main street.

GENTS' Suits of Clothing $6; Gents' good Calfskin Boots $4 50; Gents' Cassimere Hats $2. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, Clay Building. Must be closed out.

NOVELTIES in parasols—something choice, Menken Bro.'s.

Job Printing, of all kinds, executed at the Appeal. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LARGE SUPPLY of Dress Goods, White Goods and Furnishing Goods at very low figures, at 230 Main street, where M. Wolf & Co. are constantly selling fresh supplies. feb23 tf

CHOICE new colors in alpacas, very cheap, Menken Bro.'s.

Books and Stationery, a large and well selected stock at Geo. Pattison & Co., 317 1-2 Main street.

LARGE STOCK 4-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings at astonishingly low prices. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street. Open till 9 p.m.

FINE CORSETS, $1 25; Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 to $3 per dozen; Fine Ladies' Hose, $2 to $3 a dozen; Gentlemen's Half Hose, $1 50 to 2 50 per dozen, at M. Wolf & Co.'s, 230 Main street. feb23 tf

BARGAINS in colored alpacas, just received, Menken Bro.'s.

Try Carter's Combined Copying and Writing Fluid, to be had at Geo. Pattison & Co., 317 1-2 Main street.

GO TO M. WOLF & CO.'S, 230 Main street, for Dress Trimmings, Braids, Perfumery and notions, who are offering still greater bargains in goods purchased at the bankrupt sales. feb23 tf

Braithwait's Retrospect for 1866, just received at Geo. Pattison & Co., 317 1-2 Main street.

LADIES' Misses' and Children's Shoes 50c, 75c and $1 per pair. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. Selling out.

DO YOU WANT A F

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, February 26, 1868. }

The Gayoso Savings Institution.

When this unfortunate Institution suspended, soon after it had been recommended to the public confidence as one of the two Banks of the city most solvent and worthiest of the public confidence, the following was published:

A CARD.

To the Creditors of the Gayoso Savings Institution:

In our past and more recent efforts to relieve the business community and commercial interest of Memphis, in times of trial and pecuniary embarrassment, we have been induced from time to time, to loan largely from our capital and resources, using at the same time, as we believed, every precaution to loan only upon prompt and reliable securities.

Owing, however, to the present depression in trade and business matters generally, and the unusual stringency in money matters, we find it utterly impossible to realize sufficient upon our business paper which is duly maturing, or upon any description of assets in our possession—either of real estate or discounted paper—to meet the urgent demands which are now being pressed upon us.

Under these circumstances we find it utterly impossible to continue business, and thus the necessity is forced upon us to suspend further payments for the present. Every possible effort that could be made to avert this necessity has been made, but without success.

The assets of the Institution, although not immediately available, for the reasons assigned, it is believed, with proper management, can be ultimately realized to a very great extent.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

The concluding paragraph of this card provoked unfavorable comment at the time, and at once destroyed all hope of the ultimate solvency of the institution. For it admitted that the assets were not immediately available; and only expressed a *belief* that they *could*, with proper management, be *ultimately* realized,—*to a very great extent.*

It is now understood to be doubtful whether the assets of the bank will pay more than twenty cents on the dollar. The President, Mr. LANIER, has, most creditably and honourably, we understand, voluntarily conveyed to a trustee a very valuable property, to be applied first to paying his own indebtedness, and the residue of its proceeds to be added to the assets of the Institution, for the benefit of its creditors.

We do not repeat here any of the statements in regard to the business of the bank and its action towards depositors, either as we hear them on the street or find them in the columns of city journals.

But when a bank so disastrously fails, it is natural to suppose that its means have been used in loaning large sums to particular favoured individuals, while accommodations to those needing smaller sums, and relief to merchants and the community have been denied.

It is quite time that the Receiver should let the depositors and other creditors of this Bank know to whom and in what sums the moneys of the Bank have been loaned. It is not presumable that the Cashier alone determined to whom and in what sums the moneys of the Bank should be loaned. These institutions have Boards of Directors which manage their loans. They are established, too, not to benefit a few favorites, while denying assistance to others offering better security and quite as deserving.

It is not known to this day, to whom the Tennessee National Bank loaned the moneys of the State; nor how much of those moneys has been recovered by the State. We do not see why the stable should not be locked *before* the horse can be stolen, and the existing banks which demand the public confidence and resent imputations on their stability, be required periodically to show, not as they now do by their reports, the gross amount of their loans, but the several sums loaned, and to whom, and how secured. For, as they loan the moneys of others, deposited with them for safe keeping, those depositors and the public also have the right to know *how* the moneys are loaned, and whether these Trustees for individuals are really solvent. Every body knows that the published statements of the condition of banks are too often deceptive, and too easily made to seem fair and plausible, when all underneath is rotten. The facts that even a prominent city journal was so deceived as, only a few days before the failure of the Gayoso Savings Institution, to vouch for its soundness and solvency, that the community generally were equally deceived, and that it seemed outwardly as solvent and prosperous as any other of our Banks, naturally shake confidence in all, when perhaps all are in good condition.

We must not be understood to hint anything against the solvency of any of the Banks of the city. What we do not know or have good reason to believe, we will not insinuate. We neither owe the banks favours, nor have grudges against them for favours denied. As little do we vouch for their solvency, because they give the public no reliable means of judging of their actual condition. Is it not time they should do so?

At all events, the conduct and management of every broken bank ought to be made known in detail. If the grave charges that are uttered against the Gayoso be only suspicions, they ought to be dispelled. If they are true, the facts ought to be made known.

Outside the ordinary routine of discounts on cotton bills, there was very little done to-day in financial circles. Rates of Exchange are firm at our quotations of yesterday.

Gold opened in New York at 141¾, and closed at 141¾. Dealers in this market bought at 139 to 139¼. The transactions were small, while the counter demand for Sterling rates are about those of New York.

The selling in City Scrip to-day was better. Dealers are buying more liberally, though quotations are not higher; 40c was the offering rate, while few sell at less than 45c.

County Warrants are dull. Buying at 50c; selling at 55c.

Police Scrip is in good demand. Dealers buy at 82 to 83c, and sell at 86 to 90c in a small way.

The Liverpool cotton market at the opening to-day was quiet but steady; Uplands, 9½d; Orleans, 9¾d. At noon prices were ¼d lower, and at 5 p.m., Uplands to arrive, 9¼ to 9¼d. Sales for the day, 10,000 bales. In New York at the opening, the demand was fair and prices higher, Middlings, 24¼ to 23c; Orleans, 23½c. At noon the market was dull and prices lower, Low Middlings, 21½c; Uplands, 22¢; Orleans, 23½; Good Middlings, 24c. At the close the market was quiet but steady, with sellers firm, and prices unchanged. Sales for the day, 1800 bales. Our market opened with a fair inquiry but the cable news soon caused a reaction, and prices declined until at the close. Buyers were only disposed to pay 21c for Middlings, while sellers were asking 21½ to 22c. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	18 @—
Good Ordinary	19 @19½
Low Middling	20 @20½
Middling	21 @21½
Barrel Middling	22 @—
Good Middling	23 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, February 26, 1868. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	1,439	
Received previously	216,188	217,627
Exported to-day	2,340	
Exported previously	194,081	196,442
Stock on hand and at presses		2,265

The general markets to-day were not so active, owing more to the weather and stock than to any other cause. Corn is not plentiful. There was none upon the landing, while holders in store sell at 90c. Oats are in fair supply; White, 80 to 85c; Black, 90 to 95c. Bran, $38 per ton. Hay dull at $18 to 20. Cornmeal is in fair supply, with levee prices varying from $4 30 to $4 50 per barrel. Mess Pork, $26 50 to $27 in large and small way; Prime Mess scarce. Clear Bacon Sides, 15½ to 16s; Shoulders, 12½c; Clear Bulk Sides, 14½ to 15c; Clear Rib, 14s; Rib Sides, 13½c; Shoulders, 11½c. A few lots were sold on arrival at 10½c for Shoulders, and 13s for Bulk Hams. Plain Hams, 15c with a few last year's offered at 12½. Breakfast Bacon, 14½ to 15c; Sugar Cured Hams, 17 to 17½; Lard in kegs, 16c; tierces, 15 to 15½c. Chickens, $4 50 to $5 per dozen. Eggs, 25 to 26c per dozen. Turkeys, $15 to $18. India bagging, 22 to 24c; machine, 23 to 25c; hand, nominal. Choice Western butter, 38 to 40c; good, 30 to 35c. Western Reserve cheese, 15½ to 16c; English dairy, 17 to 18c; factory, 16½ to 17c. Rio coffee, 23 to 26c; Java, 40 to 42c. Mackerel, No. 1 kits, $2 35 to 2 50; No. 2, $2 25 to 2 40; No. 3, $2 10 to 2 25. Louisiana molasses, 80c to $1 in barrels. Seed Potatoes are firm, but those for table use are some lower. We quote Nehannocks, $4; Peach Blows, $4 to $4 25. A lot of 100 barrels were offered at $3 90. Pink Eyes, $5 75 to $6; London Lady's, $5 50 to $6 50, per bushel. Kanawha Salt, $3 25 to $3 50 per barrel; sack, $2 75 to 3. The Quitman brought up a lot of Sack Salt which was offered to close out at $2 50 per sack. Tar, per dozen kegs, $6 to 7 50. Sugars, crushed and powdered, 19 to 20c. Coffee, 17 to 18c; brown, 14 to 17c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $1 60 to $2 25 for common.

The Stock market is dull, with only a moderate supply. Choice Western Beeves, 5 to 7c; Inferior, 3 to 4c; Milch Cows, $25 to $50. Sheep, per head, $3 to $5. Hogs are scarce; we quote them 10c gross; dressed, 13 to 14c.

N. B.—We must be understood that our quotations represent prices in round lots except when otherwise stated. From small buyers an advance of about 5 per cent is required.

FRESH CROP.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED,

Just received in Papers, Boxes or Bulk, at wholesale and retail, by

WARD & LEGUERE,
Druggists,
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE.
ja5 1m

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,
Preserves, Jellies,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,
—AND—
CONFECTIONERIES
IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers, and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as manufactured, at manufacturers' prices. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and that this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
200 and 202 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec19 2m

GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME
—OF THE—
RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS,
TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT
March 14th, 1868,
Under the direct auspices of the following well known Citizens of Memphis:

DIRECTORS.

N. CORONNA, Pres't German National Bank; JOHN S. TOOMEY, of Trezvant, Phillips & Co.; W. L. SEWARD, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.; ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector; JOHN P. HICKS, of Hicks, Pierce & Co.; GEO. H. LEGUERE, of Ward & Leguere.

N. CORONNA.....President.
DEPOSITORY...German National Bank
F. Y. ROCKETT.....Financial Secretary.

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.

NUMBER of PRIZES, 25.

CERTIFICATES, $5 EACH.

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.

CAPITAL PRIZE VALUED AT $20,000 00

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and Grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated Raleigh Mineral Springs, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late County Seat of Shelby county, Tenn., nine miles northeast of Memphis, and two miles from Wells' Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. These Springs are six and number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every Summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure, from all quarters of the country. They have within a few steps of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and issuing from the base of a three hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health-inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Col. J. M. Coleman, has numerous testimonials of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical men. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthiness as for its beauty of location. The springs are in fine order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

MAGNESIA SPRING.
ARSENIC SPRING.
SULPHUR SPRING.
CHALYBEATE SPRING.

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of location, and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, a Bowling Alley, Rustic arbors, Reading Saloon, Genl's bowling alley, Billiard Room, gymnasiums, Refreshment Tables, etc., while will river affords excellent Boating and Fishing.

The ground accompanying the Springs, in the above scheme and included in the First Prize is fifteen acres in extent, overlooking the valley and also in addition to a magnificent site for a grand hotel and other buildings, splendid facilities for a park, promenades, etc.

An analysis of the several springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are unsurpassed in mineral and curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason, then why Raleigh should not become as famous as Harrodsburg, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

A charter is secured from the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to direct railroad communication with Memphis.

For this prize, $20,000 was recently offered, which was declined in a manner that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

PRIZE NO 2.

The elegant country mansion house and lot the residence of Col. J. M. Coleman is given as the second prize. The house is in first class order, contains eight rooms and is beautifully embowered in shrubbery. The lot is well fenced and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outbuildings, cisterns, etc. It is midway between the village and Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Value $2000.

PRIZE NO. 3.

One thousand dollars in cash.

PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.

Twenty-two lots valued at $250 each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares and will be disposed of with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and belongings.

Details of the Drawing.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks, including twenty-five inscribed with the names of the premiums, will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the premium drawn simultaneously.

All moneys received upon the sale of these shares will be placed in the German National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

References.

C F Chamberlain & Co, B Lowenstine Bros
Rice, Stix & Co, B Babb
G Falls, E M Apperson & Co
O C Boone & Co.

NOTICE.

Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five dollars in registered letters, and postoffice or other drafts, payable to our order for larger amounts, at our risk, with address of town, county and State carefully written.

All orders for certificates, and communications should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Financial Secretary.

At Phœnix Mutual Ins. Co., Bethel Block, 280 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. feb16 fd

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss

THIS is to give notice that on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

Leonard W. Donavant,

of Ripley, in the county of Lauderdale, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, Gibson county, Tenn., before S. W. Hatchett, Esq., Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of February, A.D., 1868.

J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

By J. M. CURRIE,
feb18 2t. Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Louis Renech, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate must immediately come forward and settle the same, and all persons holding claims against said estate can present them to me.

BENJ. RIEMAN, Adm'r.
Memphis, February 18, 1868. feb21 lmw

Competition the Life of Trade.

H. A. MONTGOMERY. THOMAS GEAVES.

H. A. MONTGOMERY & CO.,

MEMPHIS COTTON PRESS,
181 and 186 Madison Street,

We Compress Cotton, and guarantee satisfaction. feb19 1w

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of authority in me vested, by a certain writing obligatory made by E. Ackerman, I will, on the

7th Day of March, A.D., 1868,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, 40 shares of German National Bank Stock, belonging to said Ackerman. Said sale to be at the front door of the said German National Bank, No. 230 Main street, in Memphis.

M. H. MILLER, Trustee.
feb26 td

NEW YORK CARDS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS
—TO—
BLACK, SHERLOCK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PROVISIONS,
Western & Southern Produce.

TEAS,	FLOUR,
COFFEE,	BUTTER,
SUGARS,	CHEESE,
MOLASSES,	LARD,
SPICES,	PORK,
RICE,	BEEF,
TOBACCO,	EGGS,
WINES,	FRUITS,
HOPS,	GRAIN,
ETC.,	ETC.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES
—AND—
IMMEDIATE RETURNS
—ON ALL—
KINDS OF PRODUCE,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,
50 Vesey Street, New York.

Having immense orders unfilled from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON, TOBACCO,
RICE, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, Etc.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,
ALSO ISSUE A
PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

dec27 ly

THE
BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
PIANO-FORTES.
WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has establisheda Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm, and will supply these superior Instruments to the trade, Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have Overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Mellow Tones, and are unequaled for elegance of appearance and easily and safely handled.

☞ Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

Siberia Ott,
783 Broadway, New York.
se5 dawlom

TERWILLICER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Improved Triple Flange

Fire and Burglar Proof
SAFES,

With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.

Manufactory, 180 to 191 West Horston St.,
Depot, 160 Maiden Lane, near Pearl St.,
se3 dawlom NEW YORK.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S
BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

Cat-Gut Cushion,

Manufactured by KAVANAUGH & DECKER, and patented December 18, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 11.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-loving public, and is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the tightened cord of Cat-gut which runs through the face and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the Cushion, which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping when it strikes. The addition of the cat-cut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-Gut Cushion has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, and refitted at

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used is o best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Kay's Cue Cement adopted by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner of Centre and Canal streets,
New York City.

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."

CELEBRATED TONIC;

A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.

G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by DR. M. Peri & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 124 Chartres street, N. O. se5 wly

Our Latest Improved
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.
GROVESTEEN & CO.,
499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, gave tested them in the severest manner possible, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, to make the best that are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and Great Brilliancy, and have been pronounced when tested to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness, does not destroy the middle and upper registers by singing with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpracticed and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, published in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep5 dawly

NOW READY.

The Best Political and Statistical Manual Published.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC
FOR 1868.

AMONG THE CONTENTS WILL BE FOUND a

History of the San Domingo Massacre,

A counterpart of which is about being enacted in the Southern States.

The Almanac also contains full and official returns of the elections for this year, compared with previous ones; the most important Acts of Congress; President Johnson's Veto Messages and Proclamations; Lists of Federal and State Officers and Members of Congress; Popular and Electoral Vote for President in 1856 and 1864; Statistical and other information indispensable to every politician, planter, farmer, merchant or mechanic.

Those parties wishing to obtain the only Democratic Text Book published, must send on immediately, as all orders are filled according to the date of their reception. The cash must accompany all orders.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner of Centre and Canal streets,
New York City.

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."

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They are an entirely new style of Piano, published in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep5 dawly

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE MAGNOLIA.

[ALBERT PIKE.]—1872.

[While the Songs of the Lost Cause are permitted to be preserved in books, and the conquered have submitted and patiently bear their burthens, we hope that the re-publication of the following verses may not be deemed disloyalty. It is the fault of the Victor, and of his ungenerous use of the Conqueror's power, if, when wearing the songs of the days when we hoped, we feel that which the following eloquent words express.

"The Ode of Freedom was sung by the lips of those who knew themselves slaves,—young, fresh voices, the voices of youth and of vivid ambition, yet touched to a deeper meaning, and overcome with a hopeless destiny; for they were the words also of forbidden hope, and of thoughts held in bond and enchained. It was the Io Triumphe of Liberty; but also it was the lament of Leopardi,—the lament most weary, most utterly desolate, of all upon earth, —the lament of men whose hearts ache for lofty aims and noble fields, and whose lives are denied all purpose and all effort,—of men whose country is in thraldom."]

What, what is the true Southern Symbol,
The Symbol of Honour and Right,
That shall lift up the heart of the people
In arms against numbers and might?—
'Tis the ever green stately Magnolia,
Its pearl-flowers pure as the Truth,
Defiant of tempest and lightning,
Its life a perpetual youth.

French blood stained with glory the Lilies,
While cannons have blazed in their grave,
And over bold Scot and gay Irish
The Thistle and Shamrock yet wave:
Ours, ours be the noble Magnolia,
That only on Southern soil grows,
The Symbol of life everlasting,
Dear to us as to England the Rose.

Paint the flower on a field blue as Heaven,
Let the broad leaves around it be seen,
'SEMPERVIRENS' the eloquent motto,
Our colors the BLUE, WHITE and GREEN.
Type of chivalry, loyalty, virtue,
In Winter and Summer the same,
Full of leaf, full of flower, full of vigour,—
It tells those who fight for a name.

For a name among Earth's ancient Nations,
Yet more for the Truth and the Right;
For Freedom, for proud Independence,
The old strife of Darkness and Light.
Round the world bear the flag of our glory,
While the nations look on and admire,
And our struggle, immortal in story,
Shall the free of all ages inspire.

What though many fall in the conflict,
And our blood redden many a field?
The foe 's on our soil, follow-soldiers!
Trail the Cross-Flag in hand and in shield.
Through the fire and the smoke bear our banner
Even as, while a fragment remains!
What though we are few and they many?
THE LORD GOD OF ARMIES STILL REIGNS.

It is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppression. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should hear of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

THE NEWSPAPER

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potently used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—At a large Democratic meeting held in the Eighth ward last evening, strong resolutions were passed and speeches made. One Col. Lechleit said that before many days every lamppost would be converted into a gibbet for the Republicans.

BERLIN, February 26.—The new treaty which has been concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation provides that natives of Germany must obtain a license to emigrate, which shall be registered, and those who after taking out naturalization papers have resided five years in a foreign country shall be released from the obligation of military service in Germany.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The *Herald's* London cable dispatch confirms the resignation of Earl Derby.

Mr. Disraeli goes to Osborne to see the Queen on Wednesday.

An Abyssinian dispatch says the inhabitants reject by Napier's envoy were all friendly to the English, and the women of Odoca cheered the military mission when they entered the town.

HAVANA, February 26.—Specials to the *Herald* state that Baron Tinpal, from France, and Senor Iturbide had arrived en route to Mexico.

The national debt of Mexico is to be extinguished by the sale of confiscated property.

The Yuaki Indians had attacked several Mexican towns, and assassinated a General.

President Juarez visits Washington.

The rebel schooner Oriante had been captured off Yucatan. Reinforcements and money are called for to suppress the Yucan rebellion.

It was feared Canales would capture the specie en route from Monterey to Matamoras.

Venezuela advices state that the rebellion had been almost entirely suppressed. Jamaica dates to the 13th state that the American consul is acting vigorously to obtain redress for the outrage on the schooner Hannah Grant.

Breadstuffs are advancing. The sugar crop will be one-quarter larger than usual.

FOUND TO DECRY THE PRESS,

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

'THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional rule, with the weapons of

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revolution. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, which is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Department will keep pace with the wants of the public and the demands of business.

ITS LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Will chronicle all important events transpiring around us.

ITS NEWS

Will be carefully selected, with a view to post its readers in all the current events of the day.

ITS RIVER DEPARTMENT

Will give with fidelity such items as may be interesting or important to business men, and those who are depending on navigation for their movements or profit.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER

Will not be neglected in the hands of those who conduct it. And as a

MASONIC JOURNAL

It is valuable to all who take an interest in the discussion of the questions which are arising among the Fraternity. The MASONIC FEATURE is alone worth the price of subscription

Confident of an ability to meet every demand upon them, as a

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Political, Business, News, Local and Masonic Journal, the Proprietors have no hesitation in inviting the patronage of the public, and to challenge competition, both as to the value of their Journal to subscribers, and its advantages as an advertising medium.

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☞ Orders sent to us through the Postoffice, or left with Messrs. Wiggs & Nance, 239 Front street, will receive prompt attention. feb12

Twenty-Third Year in Memphis.

Pioneer Lamp and Oil Store!

PIONEER SOAP WORKS

O. F. PRESCOTT. J. P. PRESCOTT.

O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,

323 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Coal Oil, Lard Oil, Coal Oil Lamps,

LAMP FIXTURES,

Lamp Stock, Lanterns, Etc.;

MANUFACTURERS OF

German, Palm and Rosin Soaps,

TINWARE, ETC.,

No. 40 Jefferson Street,

feb5 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Wormeley, Joy & Co., Memphis, and of Wormeley, Joy & Co., Nashville, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent and the retirement of Mr. Levi Joy.

RALPH WORMELEY,
LEVI JOY,
W. S. PICKETT,
H. B. PACKER.

Memphis, Tenn., February 17, 1868.

In withdrawing from my late business connexion, I take pleasure in recommending my successors to the patronage of the public, and hope the business extended to the late firm will be continued to the new.

LEVI JOY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the stock of Levi Joy in the above firms, and having assumed all their liabilities, are now authorized to collect all debts due their late firms. The name of Wormeley, Joy & Co. will be used only in liquidation.

We will continue the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business as heretofore, under the style of Wormeley, Pickett & Co., Memphis, and W. S. Pickett & Co., New Orleans.

RALPH WORMELEY,
W. S. PICKETT,
J. D. USSERY.

feb18 1m

BOOKS.
LAW BOOKS,
School Books,
Novels,
And a Fine Stock of Stationery
—AT—
C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,
No. 312 Second Street.
feb25 Corner of Monroe.

Dissolution and Removal.

THE firm of NORTH & MURPHY is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business discontinued at Memphis.

C. C. NORTH,
J. M. MURPHY.

We have removed our entire interest to St. Louis, Mo., and will continue the Wholesale Fancy Goods Business in all its branches, at 410 North Main street, under the name and style of NORTH, MUNCH & MURPHY.

C. C. NORTH,
GEORGE MUNCH,
J. M. MURPHY.

Mr. F. A. MASON is authorized to collect the assets of the late old firm in Memphis.
February 24, 1868. feb25 1w

PITTSBURGH
C
O 233 1-2 A
L.

I HAVE removed my office to 233½ Main near the Landing, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, all orders with which I may be favored.

H. B. PACKER,
feb25 1m Coal Dealer.

SMITH & DUNNING,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,
JAMES SMITH, BENJ. DUNNING, CHARLES McGOON. } NEW YORK.

Represented by Colonel J. A. BRIGLAND, Memphis, Tenn.
dec29 1y

Salt! Salt! Salt!

WE are regularly in receipt of large supplies of KANAWHA and OHIO RIVER SALT, in new barrels, which we offer to the trade, in quantities to suit, at the lowest market prices.

ISAACSMITH, HUMPHREY & CO.,
Agents and Commission Merchants;
jan28 1m No. 3 Howard Row,